The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Gen. Sheridan is in New Orleans, probably on account of the Mexico-Texas border troubles.

—The La Belle Insurance Company of Wheeling, a "wild cat" institution, was sold out by the Constable on Saturday.

—Winfield S. Holden will be appointed collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Kentucky, vice John D. Nixon, deceased.

—The President has recognized Pierre de Coster as consul of Belgium at Detroit, and appointed Edwin C. Watkins, of Michigan, to be Inspector of Indian Affairs.

—The passenger train that left Omaha for San Francisco on Sunday ran into a steer eight miles west of North Platte and jumped the track. No one was injured.

—The election in Wheeling on Monday authorizing the issue of bonds by the city to construct a State capital building was carried by five-sixths of the entire vote cast.

—Governor Tilden, of New York, has pardoned James H. Ingersoll, sentenced in 1873 to five years' imprisonment for forgery in the second degree. He was tried in connection with the Tweed cases.

—The commission of John C. New, of Indiana, to be Treasurer of the United States, to take effect from June 30th next, was signed by the President on Monday, and forwarded to Mr. New at Indianapolis.

—During the stallion show at Paris, Ky., on Monday, Goldsmith's Abdallah was instantly killed while going around the track. He was met by his full brother, John Bright, and the shaft of his sulky entered his breast and came out near the top of the shoulder, causing death in a few minutes. His loss is greatly deplored, as he was considered one of the best horses in the United States. He was valued at thirty thousand dollars.

—The University of Mound College, San Francisco, was burned last Sunday night. It was a three story and basement frame building, containing about sixty students. The fire originated in the basement. It is supposed it was set by a late discharged Chinese employe. The building is a total loss. No lives were lost. One student was suffocated, but was rescued. The institution was under the control of the Presbyterian denomination as a preparatory school for the University of California.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1875.

The Mexican Outrages.

The President to-day stated, in relation to the recent outrages by armed bands of Mexicans invading the Texas frontier, that he had not expressed his views to any person—not even to the Secretary of State, who, like himself, had been absent from the city. Orders had been issued to the military for the protection of our citizens on the frontier, but nothing else had been done. The Government was not yet fully advised of the extent of the outrages, although it had been officially informed of the arrest of a mail carrier and the burning of a postoffice by the invaders. The Mexican Government had represented the perpetration of the outrages heretofore committed by Mexicans upon citizens of the United States, both in Mexico and on United States soil, and would hear from this Government in a short time concerning those more recently committed through the Department of State. There would be a consultation with the Secretary of State on this subject, and probably there would be brought before the Cabinet a White House determine hereafter what is proper to be done in the premises. He could see no reason for the apprehension of war between the two countries, but of course no one could tell what might take place in the future. Nothing, however, would be done by this Government to provoke such a result.

Supreme Court Decision.

John M. Bailey, late Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the N. Y. Central and Hudson Railroad Co. in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion, reversing the judgment of said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions, to a *venire facias de novo*. Justice Field dissented.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 5, 1875.

Roster's Inferno.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.388	39	81	N.E.	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.345	59	38	N.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.355	49	63	Calm.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.361
Mean Thermometer, 49.
Highest Thermometer, 61.
Lowest Thermometer, 36.

J. KABERNAGLE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D.C. M., April 6, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, generally clear weather will prevail, with northerly winds, shifting to easterly or southerly, no decided change in temperature, and rising barometer on the coast.

The Rivers.

The upper Ohio, the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers will rise slowly. The lower Ohio and central Mississippi rivers will rise.

LICK'S REVOCATION.

A Synopsis of the Instrument.

The following is a complete synopsis of the revocation of the great trust deed of James Lick, mention of which has already been made in the GAZETTE:

Whereas, on the 16th of July, 1874, I, James Lick, did execute a certain deed of trust [reciting the great trust deed]; and, whereas, said instrument was made by me hastily, inconsiderately and under the effects of mental depression caused by failing health and apprehension of a speedy departure from this life, and I was thereby induced to neglect the making of suitable provisions for persons having natural claims upon me, and the life effects of said instrument are to postpone the realization of the objects of my beneficence; and, whereas, several of the beneficent purposes that I have long desired to accomplish are so imperfectly provided that such provisions, if not positively illegal, are at least of such doubtful legality that in the event (?) they should be a fruitful subject of litigation; and whereas, I am desirous of making further provision for those who have natural claims upon me, and at the same time of resettling the objects of my bounty, so as to avoid all questions of doubtful legality and of making such definite provisions as will enable the same to be accomplished within a short time; and whereas, my returning health will, I trust, enable me personally to carry out the objects of my bounty; now, therefore, I do hereby revoke and annul said instrument, and all the powers, &c., conferred by the same upon the said Trustees, as well as all the trusts, &c., hereby ratifying and confirming whatever the said Trustees may have heretofore legally done in virtue of said instrument.

Dated 27th March, 1875.

Witnessed by and acknowledged before Henry S. Tibbey.

It is understood that Mr. Lick, on recovering his health, found his property in the hands of Trustees who managed it without consulting his wishes or prejudices. Mr. Lick soon became jealous of the Trustees, requested the most active of them to resign, and attempted to govern the remainder. He was finally driven into a course of decided opposition to them, which has ended in this attempt of a revocation. In order to a complete understanding of the facts it is necessary to know, in the first place, that the original trust was conferred in two deeds made six weeks apart; and, secondly, that the legality of the deed of revocation is doubtful, and will be strenuously contested in the courts. The common opinion among the people, East and West, will be that Mr. Lick has been doubly unfortunate, first, in deeding his property away, and next, in trying to get it back.

OHIO ITEMS.

AN Ashtabula farmer winters his stock on beets, and says they are the cheapest food for cattle that he can raise.

THE Iron for the first thirty miles of the Chicago, Millington and Western Railway is to be furnished by the Cleveland rolling mills.

TWO MEN were rescued at East Liverpool last Monday night, in almost a drowning condition, clinging to a log floating down the river.

ADOLPHUS C. JUSTICE, charged with stealing $1,210 from Charles Swanston in Berlin, was tried, at Canfield, proven innocent and discharged from custody. The next day $1,085 of the money was mysteriously returned to its owner by being thrown through a window in his house.

MEADVILLE is to have a grand demonstration on April 19, 1875, in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

SECOND EDITION

THE SCANDAL TRIAL.

The Brooklyn City Court Room More Crowded Than Ever.

The Plymouth Pastor Again on the Witness Stand.

A Number of Moulton's Statements Denied.

Tilton's Acceptance of Beecher's Apology.

Bowen's Course Denounced by the "Mutual Friend."

NEW YORK, April 5, 1875.

The beautiful weather this morning, and the fact that Monday is an idle day with many, and many more cannot work were they willing, because of the dullness of the season, together with the knowledge that Mr. Beecher would continue his testimony in the great scandal trial, combined to attract to the Brooklyn City Court room today perhaps the largest crowd yet gathered there since the case of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher was brought to trial in the Court room. The spot whereon an auditor could find resting place was occupied. The women, too, were more numerous than on any previous day. After the Court room was thus full, outside a great crowd remained, many having tickets of admission which were for the time useless. Judge Neilson was prompt in his attendance, and beside him on the bench were David Dudley Field and Judge Reynolds.

Beecher's Testimony.

As soon as the Clerk had made the usual proclamation of the opening of the Court, Judge Neilson admonished the audience against any outbreak of applause, and while so doing, Mr. Beecher resumed his place on the witness stand.

Witness was handed a paper, and he said that at the interview with Moulton in his (Beecher's) study, when this paper was drawn up, I believed Moulton's story of Tilton's innocence was true, and I was glad to believe it.

The witness was asked if that paper was his, and he answered, in no sense was it his composition, nor did he dictate it.

The foregoing question was objected to by Mr. Fullerton, but Judge Neilson decided on taking the answer, and the witness continued. His attention being called to the clause, "I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, &c.," he said: I did not express those words or their equivalent that night; I did say that in view of the statement I made I felt I had wronged him and had

Humbled Myself Before God

and was willing to humble myself before Theodore Tilton. In that conversation I repelled the idea that I was acting conscientiously; the words, "I wish I were dead," are not my phraseology, and did not express my feeling of sorrow; I was not in a logical mood, and am afraid I mixed my metaphors; I did not use the phrase "I shall die before any one but myself shall be humiliated." I did express myself strongly that I would sooner die than have caused such trouble; this was a strong feeling of remorse at the mischief which seemed to have been committed by me; very likely I expressed the phrase about

The Poor Child

lying there with closed hands, in substance, but not in that form. I saw her who had been a dear child and friend of mine lying there like one dead; very likely I used the words "She is guiltless, and bore the sins of another." I had been intimate in the household for many years, and if I had been the cause of her distress, I took the blame to myself and did so until 1874; the words, "Her forgiveness, I have humbly prayed to God and He must; I believe in the heart of her husband to forgive me," is not my dictation; I may have said that I had done Elizabeth incalculable wrong, but not that she had forgiven me and I was awaiting her husband's forgiveness. Mr. Moulton tried to impress on me that Tilton was impressed with the belief that I was an enemy to him, and if he could only hear my sentiments he would change that opinion.

Mr. Evarts showed witness a letter of June 1st, 1873, written by him to Moulton, in which he referred to a letter through Mr. Moulton, and asked Mr. Beecher who he referred to. The witness said: "It refers to this letter of mine that I hold in my hand."

The witness continued: In my interview with Tilton on the 30th of December, I do not recollect making any reference to

Bessie's Infernos.

During that interview he did not accuse me of adultery with his wife, nor intimate to me that his wife had accused me to him of adultery; there was no such question, topic, or allusion made in any manner whatever; there was nothing in the conversation read about improper solicitation; there was no allusion to the arguments by which I had triumphed over her chastity. On the 2d of January, 1871, according to custom, my house was open to receive calls from ten until seven; I cannot recall such day, but only remember the custom of these days; according to my knowledge and belief I received about 800 callers on that day; I have only the most shadowy impression that Tilton called on me; there could have been no conference of any kind; there was none; I did not go up stairs or into my study with Moulton on that day, nor was there any conversation with Moulton about the propriety of sales of pews in Plymouth church; that belonged to the trustees; the sale usually takes place on the first Tuesday after the first Sunday in the month of January; there was no conversation with him about the letter Tilton was writing or about to write to Bowen; on the third of January, or thereabouts, there was

An Interview with Moulton

and myself, at Moulton's house, in his chamber; he was in bed, I think, from sickness, though he was sometimes in bed from late hours; I never saw him too ill to receive callers; while I was there Tilton came in; I had not had any intercourse with him since the 30th of December; there was no salutation between us; Moulton began by referring to the conversation between him and me, and was proceeding to tell Tilton something; I said to him when I struck in that I had been telling Moulton of Tilton, and of his hard position and circumstances; it was not a privileged interview, but was simply one of that character; after Moulton told him this I returned to Tilton, and told him how sorry I was at being connected in any way with his misfortunes; he had suffered from Bowen and also from unhappiness which was in his house; I said I would do all in my power to help him; Moulton said this was

An Apology Which Any Gentleman Could Accept.

He said, "Theodore, you ought to accept this apology when he expresses regret for the present and promises to help in the future." Tilton accepted the apology, we shook hands and Tilton withdrew; I do not think there was any talk of the charges made by Mrs. Tilton on this occasion after Tilton left; I do not recall much of what passed between Moulton and myself; there was no such thing said by Moulton when Tilton came in, as he has done all that a man could do except to make a public statement of facts, or anything to that effect; there was not a word said to me by Tilton about how could he be expected to forgive a man who had ruined his home and family; I did not say I would bow my head and go out of public life or ask whether it would be better to sell Plymouth church; I made no statement with regard to suicide or going on a voyage; there was nothing at that interview said about Tilton desiring to give publicity to the matter; there was nothing said about informing my wife, or that she would from telling her enemy, or that to refrain favor; I said on that occasion that my feeling was not for myself, but for Elizabeth, and that my age and experience ought to have led me to avoid this, I did not say that

The Relationship Between Myself and Elizabeth

was not always marked by sexual intercourse; it is odiously false; I did not say "how could I offer any mitigation for myself—that my sexual intercourse had been for love, and not for lust." Such questions were not put at that time; I may have had conversations about my reading to her, but not at that interview; I never said, on that occasion, that I sought companionship in Elizabeth; I do not remember asking Tilton, before he went away, if he could reinstate Elizabeth in his affections. I did not use the expression about a man sitting on the brink, nor say that I was like

A Man Sitting on the Edge of Hell.

I may have told him that I had written a letter to Bowen taking back a great deal I had said about Tilton; I wrote the letter that morning before the interview; from that up to the 13th or 14th of the month I saw Moulton for short spaces of time, in which we had brief conversations; it was some time in February before I had a talk with him about Tilton's business—about how to reinstate him and build up his household; in one interview with Moulton and myself, I think Tilton was present, when we talked about Bowen's treachery towards Tilton and me; this was about January 10th, I think; I fix all dates by the memoranda of my lectures; Moulton had secured passable peace between Tilton and myself, and we were talking about the best manner of repairing Tilton's affairs; Moulton wanted me to give him an account of the difficulties between myself and Bowen; I gave him an account of an interview between Bowen and myself at Freeland's house; I told him of Bowen's temperament and manner; I understood Tilton was preparing an exhibit or document which would bring Bowen to a settlement of his difficulties; this was talked about in my presence, but I did not see it until I observed it in the *Golden Age*; it is the same manuscript as was attached to the tripartite agreement; it was not read nor any part of it read in my presence, though the contents were discussed; Moulton asked me if the stories Bowen told Tilton were true, and if I was afraid of them; I said No, that I was not afraid of them and defied them before the whole world; Moulton exhausted his language in the intensity of his condemnation of Bowen's course; he said

Bowen was Mean, Treacherous, &c.

He said that Bowen meant to use Tilton to destroy me, and he would destroy Tilton; he meant that we should destroy each other and leave the track clear for him; I told him of my interview with Bowen at Freeland's house, and he (Moulton) was horror-struck; he questioned me if such a thing could be possible. I gave him an acount of the reconciliation between Bowen and myself at the close of the Friday night prayer meeting in a conversation about the document preparing against Bowen. The charges against me I do not think were mentioned as being in that document. They were not mentioned to me as they were afterwards in a letter. Moulton said, at some one of the interviews about that time, that Bowen said I had

Confessed Adultery

to him. I laughed and denied it. If I confessed adultery to Bowen I think I should remember it. Moulton spoke of Tilton's reinstatement as inevitable, and said he was bound to see it. He expressed it with such vehemence and determination that I thought he would succeed. Moulton did not say he would not carry Tilton's case into the courts if he thought it would rip up the relations between Tilton and myself. He did not say he would make Bowen pay Tilton himself than do so. I told Moulton I had a memorandum of the points used in the discussion between Bowen and myself at Freeland's. He wanted me to hunt them up and bring them to him, and I did so. It was at this time I put all my documents into his hands, and this was among them. The paper was in Bowen's handwriting.

Witness was shown a printed copy of the manuscript, which he identified.

Mr. Evarts said the original paper was in his hands, but the counsel just now could not find it.

Mr. Evarts read a copy of the heads of the interview between Moulton and witness at Mr. Freeland's.

The witness continued: After going through the narration of the interview with Bowen at Freeland's, I do not remember expressing my feelings about Tilton. Moulton said that Tilton and I must stand together for the sake of his restoration, and see justice done him. Moulton spoke with the utmost confidence of

Compelling Bowen to Disgorge.

He said Bowen wanted to arbitrate, but Tilton did not; neither did he (Moulton) as his advisor. I think at this interview Moulton said he would bring Bowen to his marrow bones; that he would bring him into such a position that he would do justice of himself without having any arbitration. Moulton did not express Tilton's purpose to take the same out of his letter nor my relations with his family, nor do I remember Moulton saying he did not approve of the publication. Later, in the same month, I had an interview with Moulton at his house in the parlor, the day after his interview with Bowen. This was, I think, about the 12th or 13th of January. He did not send for me. I called to hear the result of this interview. He said he had seen Bowen at his (Moulton's) house, and that a long and full conversation, which he described, had passed between them, where he sat, how he looked and what he said. He detailed to me with some particularity a statement he made to Bowen of his treatment of Tilton, and the infamy of his conduct in the matter of his letter to me. He rehearsed to him different stories he had made about me; that he never told these stories to my face, and that at the interview at Freeland's he went over the ground with Beecher, and discoursed with him how they would heal their differences, how they went to Plymouth church and prayed together; that he shook a paper in Bowen's face, who was

As Pale as a Ghost.

and that he (Bowen) looked up at my portrait on the wall and said: "How should I ever be able to face that man again." Then Bowen said he was willing to do anything, and I asked Tilton why he did not cause a settlement then, and he said because the time had not come.

Witness, while delivering the narration of this interview, rose in his chair, and with flushed cheeks, and standing at the edge of the platform, shook a paper he held in his hand as he related that part of the interview where Moulton shook a paper in Bowen's face. The words and action affected the people in the Court room, but a rap of the gavel by the Judge reminded them they could not manifest their approbation by applause.

A recess was then taken.

After the recess the examination of Mr. Beecher was resumed.

Tilton and the "Christian Union."

Question. Was anything said by Moulton as to whether Tilton could work on the *Christian Union*? Answer. Not at the first interview. I think, sir, it was not far from that; it belonged to that same period and to that state of things.

Q. In that month of January? A. He never said exactly that. He spoke of what a grand thing it would be if Tilton and I should join forces on the *Christian Union*.

Q. Well, what did you reply to that? A. Well, my reply was that it was an absolute impossibility. The circumstances surrounding that paper and the feeling of the persons engaged on it would not permit such an association.

An Interview.

Q. Do you remember anything of a visit you made when Moulton was seriously ill, to meeting Tilton there, and having some passage between yourself and him? A. No, sir, I remember several. It was not an infrequent thing.

Q. Do you remember being there at that time that Moulton was regarded by you as seriously ill, dangerously ill? A. Yes.

Q. During that illness, now do you remember meeting Tilton at that house, when Moulton was very sick, and anything passing between you and him? A. I do not seem to recall anything more than that we met there.

Q. Mr. Tilton has spoken of it as an occasion on which you

Kissed Him on the Forehead.

Do you remember anything about that? A. Yes, sir; he is right—within about four inches. He stooped and I kissed him on the mouth. [Laughter.] I came from above where I had seen Frank. Moulton was suffering from rheumatism in the chest and heart. He was not well, was suffering, and I was apprehensive. I don't know that it was declared by judgment. I was apprehensive that in one of these attacks he might go off, and I felt deep sympathy for him. When I came down stairs Tilton was in the parlor. I met him and spoke to him as a friend to both of us.

Q. Spoke of Moulton to Tilton? A. That is what I said about his critical condition, and there were some other words interchanged. I don't know what but in the warmth of that sympathetic moment

We Kissed Each Other.

Q. Do you remember using any expression like this: "Frank has saved my life, and I would willingly give my life to save Frank?" A. No, sir; I don't remember any language like that. I might have said I would be willing almost to give my life to save his.

Q. Do you remember any expression of this kind: "Frank is very sick, and I am afraid he will die, and then, Theodore, what would become of your case and mine?" A. No. I don't recall any such.

Q. Mr. Beecher, I understand you to have said distinctly that the

Letter of Tilton to Bowen

was not shown to you or read to you at that interview at the time? A. It was not.

Q. There was no interview at the time at which Tilton was present at which any such occurrence took place? A. No, sir, not within my memory.

Q. Did any interview occur with Tilton and Moulton at that period during January, the early part of January, from the 7th onward, at which any relation you had with that letter, or any connection which Tilton and your affairs had with the letter, and the subject of that letter, was spoken of? A. I did not know there was any such letter until the spring of 1872. I knew there were slips in progress and documents forming which were to bring a settlement with Bowen and a statement, but that it took no form of a letter, or that it was a letter, that I had anything to do with, or that I knew of its contents. I had no knowledge of it.

Q. Do you remember, Mr. Beecher, whether at any of the interviews spoken of about this middle period of January, or at any time thereabouts, at any interview between Moulton and yourself, did anything of this kind occur on the subject of Miss Turner? Did Moulton tell you that Tilton thought

Bessie Turner was a Dangerous Person

to have about; that she knew of all the facts as between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A. No, sir. Shall I give full knowledge of Bessie Turner?

Q. No, not at this moment; a little further on. A. No, sir, nothing of the sort.

Q. Did anything of that kind occur? A. Nothing of that kind, that is, I am speaking with reference to her removal.

Q. The period in January? A. During January Bessie Turner was spoken of, and her stories were spoken of, but I understood your question with reference to her necessary removal on account of her knowledge of my relations to Mrs. Tilton.

Q. Yes. A. There was no such knowledge in any way brought to me.

Q. And did Moulton say anything of this kind to you? A. I thought she was better out of the way than here.

Q. Did you reply "I thought so, too?" A. I never saidit, and I never answered in any such way.

Q. Was it represented to you by Moulton at any such interview that Mrs. Tilton said, as Tilton told him, that the best way was for her to be out West to school? A. No, sir; I knew nothing about her going West to school.

Q. Did he tell at that time that Tilton could not afford to pay her expenses, and did you say that "I will pay the expenses, or do anything else necessary to keep this story down," or anything of that kind? A. Nothing of the sort. There was no consultation with me of any sort or description with respect to the disposition of Bessie Turner. The first knowledge of her whereabouts was when I was called upon to pay her first instalment.

A Letter from Mrs. Morse.

Q. In the latter part of that year, Mr. Beecher, an interview has been spoken of by both Mr. Moulton and Tilton, at which a letter of Mrs. Morse's was brought under consideration?

A. Towards the end of January I received a letter from Mrs. Morse, which I gave to Mr. Moulton. [Handed a letter by Mr. Evarts.] I remember this letter. I took it to Mr. Moulton. I presume he read it, and he kept it. We had a conversation about it. He read it in my presence and before me. I asked him how it ought to be treated, and he answered that he thought it ought to be treated kindly. He said

Mrs. Morse was Crazy

and hated Theo. Tilton; that she magnified stories that were not true, and that she devotedly loved her daughter. It was assumed that this whole letter was to be treated as a hallucination of Mrs. Morse, and the charges with regard to Tilton were to be denied, as they were not true. I wrote a letter in answer to Mrs. Morse in Mr. Tilton's presence. [Shown a letter.] This is the sketch I drew up and showed him, which he approved, and I went home.

Another Story Disposed of.

Q. At this interview was anything said about the passage in that letter which imputes to Tilton having stated that you preached to forty of your mistresses? Was there anything in that letter of Mrs. Morse charging that Tilton had stated that? A. Well, sir, is that charge made in that letter?

Mr. Beach shook his head.

Mr. Beecher (to Mr. Beach.)—So I thought.

Q. I believe there is nothing in that letter, Mr. Beecher, upon that subject? A. That letter contains simply a charge of repeating the story of his domestic difficulties and trouble.

Q. Was there any conversation at either of those interviews of the 10th of January in which these topics were talked of—Mrs. Morse or her letter? Was anything said about whether or not Tilton had not yielded or less persons—twelve persons—of your criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton? A. No, and there was nothing in the letter, and nothing in the conversation.

Mr. Beach: I move to have the first part of the answer struck out.

The Court. Well, it may be excluded.

Q. At that interview, or in that letter, was anything said to you of Tilton's having told any number of persons, twelve, or any other number, of your criminal relationship with Mrs. Tilton.

A. There was no such conversation about criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton.

No Mention of Tilton's Charges.

Q. Was there at any time, in any of these conversations, from the beginning of the period we have now reached, say the end of January, first, any mention to you of his hearing by Moulton or Tilton that there was criminal relation or ever had been between you and Mrs. Tilton? A. No mention and no implication.

Q. Was the word "crime" in regard to your conduct used by either of these gentlemen, or any one else in your presence? A. No, none, no such term.

Q. Now, that anything of this kind occur at this interview, or either of these interviews at the end of January? Did Mr. Tilton say to you "I then said that after Mrs. Tilton had made her confession to me in July, 1870, that I had informed Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, Oliver Johnson and Mrs. Martha Bradshaw that during the summer I had informed no other person, but told him possibly twelve did know of this fact." Was there any such statement as that? A. Any kind of thing to do with any criminal relations between you and Mrs. Tilton? A. No, nothing.

No Other Confidants.

Mr. Evarts, Now, were the names of Oliver Johnson and of Mrs. Martha Bradshaw as persons to whom anything had been communicated, introduced in those conversations, or either of them, in the end of January? A. I think not. I think not, but I do not remember it. Both of these names came in later, but I do not recall them as being mentioned at that time.

Q. At either of these conversations, was there anything said about Tilton having said or reported that you preached to forty women or to any number of mistresses, in your church? A. No, sir, not as late as last January.

Q. When did any conversation occur about that? A. I should think it was somewhere about during the first two weeks of January. I went to Moulton with a statement that Tilton had made that statement, that it had been brought to me by credible authority, and this was after things were in

A Train for Harmonious Adjustment.

He denied it in behalf of Tilton.

Q. Moulton did? A. Yes sir; subsequently he explained to me that he had seen Tilton, and that Tilton had rectified the statement which he had made in the quarter it was likely to do injury.

Q. Was there anything said at these conversations, or either of them, in regard to information given by Tilton concerning the relations between you and Mrs. Tilton to her mother, Mrs. Morse? Were you informed at either of these conversations by Mr. Tilton that Mrs. Tilton had informed her mother, Mrs. Morse? A. I do not recall it.

Pastoral Visits.

Q. Was anything said about Joseph Richards, Mrs. Tilton's brother, having come to him (Moulton) and asked him whether or not he had noticed Beecher's visits to his house, and whether he was quite sure that they were altogether of a pastoral character? Was there any conversation of that character? A. Between me and whom?

Q. And Mr. Tilton. A. No, sir; no, sir.

Mrs. Morse Carrying Stories.

Q. Was there anything said to you by Tilton of this nature that Mrs. Morse was propagating a statement in this way, namely, that she was saying among her family and relatives that Theodore made such and such a charge against Elizabeth, and that her method of denouncing Tilton for making such charges was a way of propagating the charges themselves. A. I shall have to hear that again, sir; I did not get exactly the hang of the question.

Q. That Tilton repeatedly said to you in conversation Tilton said to you? A. All these things.

Q. Anything of this kind, whether he told you Mrs. Morse was propagating the story that it was true, that she was saying among her family and relations that Theodore made such and such charge against Elizabeth, and that her method of denouncing him, that is Tilton, for making such charges was a fatal way of propagating the charges themselves; that is, that Mrs. Morse's denunciation for making these charges against his wife was a mode of

Giving Publicity to the Charges

themselves? A. I don't remember any such conversation. I think it is impossible for such a statement to be remembered had it ever been made, but I don't think that the substance that I seem to gather out from the question was once into the conversation between us. Various and divers were the conversations in respect to the animosity that Mrs. Morse had against him, and there may have been one of this kind or another bearing upon it, but it was scattered up and down in the conversations in such a way that it has escaped my mind so much that I cannot give it definitely.

Q. But whatever may or may not have been said in regard to any propagation or statement of any story, was it said to you by either Moulton or Tilton that any such story was a story of criminal intimacy between you and Mrs. Tilton? A. Never. Tilton nor Moulton never stated that Mrs. Morse was circulating that I had had criminal intercourse with her daughter.

Q. Any statement of that kind? A. Nor anything of that kind.

Q. You remember, Mr. Beecher, that there are three letters in evidence, all bearing the date on the 7th of February? A. I do, sir.

Another Interview with Moulton.

Q. Now, sir, do you remember an interview shortly preceding that date, and with whom? A. With Moulton.

Q. Where was that? A. At his house.

Q. What the subject of whether or no Bowen would restore Tilton to the *Independent* brought up by Moulton?

Mr. Fullerton—That is a leading question, and very objectionable.

Judge Neilson—You might ask whether anything was said on that subject, and if so, what. It is rather leading, I think.

Mr. Evarts—Was anything said at this conversation as to whether or not Bowen would restore Tilton to the *Independent*? A. I don't recall it in connection with that interview.

Q. What was the commencement of that interview, as you do recollect it? A. I don't know. I don't remember what the commencement was. I don't remember the substance of it.

Q. Well, was Tilton's relations or expectations in regard to the *Independent* made the subject of conversation at that interview? A. My own impression is that they were not.

Q. Well, was anything said about any other paper? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was that? A. Well, the *Golden Age* was then under discussion. "Tilton is going to have a paper for himself" was the keynote, and it was desirable. Shall I go on?

Q. Yes. A. I don't pretend to give the order of thought nor the language, but the body of the interview or discussion was that

Tilton Must Have an Organ For Himself,

that he shan't be voiceless nor put out, and that with my influence, and that of my friends, and that of his friends, a journal could be established; and if we were to stand together unitedly, and if I would sincerely and cordially aid, everything might be accomplished that was desirable. At that interview he expressed more fully what he had intimated at several interviews, that one great hinderance to Tilton's happiness and ease of working was that Elizabeth did not do her part at home, that she was discontented and sullen, and that it was impossible to expect

A Man of Genius

(and Moulton spoke of Tilton as a man of genius) to work all day; for, he said, "Isn't it grand that he has just gone over there and taken off his coat and gone to work right at the bottom again, as if he had never had a position and is trying to earn his bread?" He spoke of it as impossible for a man of genius to return home at night and find his wife crying or sitting at the head of the table, sullen and unconversable, and that it irritated him. He said "Theodore is the easiest man to be led by his affections that ever lived. Elizabeth can do anything with him, and she must do her part, and you must help to make her." That was the general form of counsel, and then he suggested that to unify ourselves and take away all friction, and that to give to this new enterprise the advantage of perfect unity of feeling and counsel, it would be

A Good Thing

if I should write a letter to him (Moulton), for him to show to Tilton, expressive of committing himself on paper to the expression of my cordiality toward him, and also a letter to Mrs. Tilton (with whom I had more influence, he said, than any living being) in order to bring her under Moulton's counsel, which would be concurrent with my counsel and judgment, and so the family would be brought in. Tilton would make

A Happy Home

for him. I would help him. Frank would help him. Our friends would help him, and with his power and experience and skill there was nothing but what we could do. We would have a journal that would be heard of through all the land. I thought that it was not an unwise plan. I wrote the letters to him and to her, and put them in Moulton's hands.

The Question of Restoring Tilton.

Q. Now, you have spoken heretofore, Mr. Beecher, of Moulton saying that the principal thing to be done or aimed at was that Bowen put Tilton back on the *Independent*. Previous to this conversation that you speak of, had you heard in any way from Moulton whether that expectation or plan had or had not been abandoned? A. He told me in an interview following the interview with Bowen that he had made suggestions to Bowen, and Bowen had not yielded then, but said he did not see how it could be, how he could put him back.

Q. And this had preceded your conversation about the newspaper? A. That was the conversation somewhere about the 12th or 13th, and this was in February, just before the 7th.

Letters by Beecher.

Witness was here handed two letters.

Q. Please say if these are the two letters that you wrote? A. Yes, sir; that is the one to Moulton, and this is the one to Mrs. Tilton.

Q. Now, there is a third letter, from Mrs. Tilton to Moulton, of the same date. Please look at it, and say whether you saw that on or about the time of the date, or where for the first time? A. I can't say certainly whether I saw it immediately after that. There was no concurrent interview following the writing of this letter.

Q. And your two letters were written independent of seeing this? A. Yes, sir, without seeing that at all.

Q. This letter, Mr. Beecher, to Mrs. Tilton begins in this way: "My dear Mrs. Tilton —When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than I were my own thoughts." When was the last time prior to the seventh day of February that you had seen Mrs. Tilton? A. I suppose I had not seen her since the interview of December 3d.

Q. Well, that is your recollection? A. That is my recollection of the purport of this opening sentence.

Q. And of the fact that you had not seen her? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you used this expression, "When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again or to be alive many days?" Now, what was there in your situation that led you to have an impression of that shortness of your life? A. That was shortness of both our lives, sir. She looked to me as one already

Bespoken For By God's Angels.

Then the terrible whirl to which I was subject—the fiery excitement—it did not seem to me that I could live long.

Q. And in that it was of her life and your own feelings that you wrote that expression? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In concluding this letter, Mr. Beecher, you say, "This is sent with Theodore's consent, but Theodore has not read it." Was that the fact, as you understood it, that Tilton had not read the letter? A. Yes, sir; I understood it so, but that closes the suggestion of Moulton.

Q. I was going on to the next sentence—"Will you return it to me by his hands? I am very earnest in this wish for all our sakes, as such a letter ought not to be subject to even a chance of miscarriage." Was that clause the subject of conversation between you and Moulton in the preparation of the letter or in advising the letter? A. It was, sir.

Q. And was inserted in the letter? A. It was a suggestion of his, which I carried out. I can give you the reason stated.

Q. Stated by Mr. Moulton? Well, what did he say in that connection? A. I cannot give you what he said, but I can give you what he suggested.

Blinding Mrs. Tilton.

Q. Well? A. That Elizabeth Tilton would not likely receive a document from Tilton's hands. The idea was that if she thought that Tilton and I had got up this letter together, it would not have any influence with her.

Q. Yes? A. And that we had better suggest to her that he had not seen it, and, therefore, it was my letter and was my judgment.

Q. And that was the fact? A. That was the fact, at least so far as I know.

Q. And then as to the return of the letter, you left the letter with Moulton? A. I gave the letter to Moulton for disposal.

Q. To be sent by Tilton apparently?

Mr. Beach. No, to be returned.

Mr. Evarts (reading.) This is sent with Theodore's consent? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, how did you know or how were you advised as to that? A. Moulton, that is Tilton, consented that I should write a letter to his wife with this general design, but he did not see the letter.

Q. And it was through Moulton that you received that information? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That Tilton consented, and by his advice this letter was written? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you request of Moulton to get Tilton's permission to write that letter? A. No, sir.

Q. From whom did the communication on the subject first proceed? A. Moulton was the engineer of the whole proceeding.

Communications With Mrs. Tilton.

Q. Now, in regard to any arrangement or agreement that you should not hold any communication with Mrs. Tilton, any correspondence with Mrs. Tilton, how did that arise, if there was anything of that kind? A. It arose, not sir. There never was any such arrangement.

Q. What was said or done by you in that connection, if anything? A. I always said it was an improper thing for me personally to act in this matter with Mrs. Tilton. On several occasions it was suggested as a natural thing by Moulton that I should see her, and I declined always.

Moulton's Suggestions.

Q. What was suggested by Moulton? A. That I should bring my personal influence to bear upon Mrs. Tilton for the harmonization of our different interests, and my reply to Moulton was substantially: First, that if, as I then believed, Mrs. Tilton had transferred to me an undue measure of affection, my presence would make matters worse; or, if using that influence, I brought her into more harmonious relations to her husband, the sensibility of a proud man would accept such services at the hand of another very ill, and it would make matters worse on that side, and that, therefore, for both reasons, I had better not go.

Q. And so about any writing to her, were you put under any advice or restrictions? A. Under none.

Q. Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton says, in the course of his direct testimony, in answer to this question: (reading.) "Before going to that interview, I propose to ask you, did you learn from Beecher why you were made the bearer of that letter from himself to Elizabeth?" (meaning this letter of 7th of February) Mr. Tilton says "Mr. Beecher, whenever we met, particularly at that time,

Always Asked After Elizabeth,

after her state of mind, asked whether or not she could endure to live, asked whether or not I was restoring her in any degree to my respect. He put such questions as these, if that is an answer to your inquiry." Now, what did pass between you and Tilton on the subject embraced by that question and answer? A. Well, sir, I always asked after Elizabeth with affectionate interest and respect.

Q. His statement is, you asked after her state of mind, asked whether or not "I was restoring her in any degree to my respect" A. No, no; while yet her illness continued, I always asked whether she was ill, whether it seemed—she seemed likely to run down. There was a fear at that time that this illness would terminate in rapid consumption, and I had great solicitude, and I asked after her with that in my mind. And as to the other question, whether she was rising in his respect, I do not remember to have ever asked him that.

Q. Now, Tilton adds to this answer that I have already read to you, referring to you, "and he (meaning you) then caused me to be assured that Moulton, who was

Endeavoring to Keep the Peace

between us all, held her in kindly regard, and did not frown upon her because she had forfeited her honor. He was very anxious that Elizabeth should be assured of that fact." Now, what passed on any such subject or in any such connection? A. There was nothing. It is simply untrue.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Republicans Victorious in Michigan.

Connecticut Probably Carried by the Democrats.

Municipal Elections in Ohio.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, April 5.—Forty towns in the State give Charles R. Ingersoll, Democrat, for Governor, 11,158 vot

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TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE commission of the United States Treasurer, Mr. New, has been forwarded to him.

THE appreciative references of the New York *Herald* to the Centennial exposition, will prove very gratifying, and serve to deepen interest in that important subject.

THE several rumors current to the effect that Mr. Johnson, the Commissioner of Customs, would be superseded, and that Comptroller Taylor would be dismissed, are authoritatively denied at Washington.

A SPECK of war looms up in Burmah, where difficulty is developed with the Indian Government. Great preparations are said to be in progress, and that, unless the difficulties are amicably adjusted, a severe struggle will follow.

THE Bradford *Reporter*, always presenting a neat, tidy appearance, looks particularly fine in its new dress of type. The *Reporter* is well edited, and always up in the news, and we are pleased to note this fresh evidence that it is appreciated by the Republicans of Bradford county.

THE report, so industriously circulated, that the reported Mexican outrages are to be used as a pretext for war with Mexico, is denied by President Grant. The report has not even been made the subject of conversation between him and the Secretary of State, although orders have been sent through the proper department for the protection of our frontier.

DURING yesterday we received assurances from both manufacturing and puddler sources that our article relative to a compromise of difficulties was not only timely, but that it was receiving earnest attention. We are very hopeful that we shall have an understanding, soon, whereby work may be resumed, on terms agreeable to both parties. Certainly the entire community desires the speedy ending of the strike.

WE submit the pest-house purchase to the tax-payers as a circumstance that deserves prompt attention. Captain Ward has received $40,000 and interest for it, a sum that has been frequently spoken of as extravagant. If so, it is as proper that the receiver should be investigated, as those who agreed on behalf of the city to pay it. If the charge is too great, the tax-payers pay it, and therefore should look into it. Investigate, Captain Ward.

SOCIETY requires, it seems, that a Cardinal of the Roman Church shall not only wear red stockings, cloak and hat, but ride in a carriage of elegant and costly make. Usually the Pope presents the carriage along with the title; but in the instance of the new American prelate the carriage is of home manufacture, but, it is said, very elegant. Thus we have the title and custom of Rome fairly described at New York. The new Cardinal will ride in the carriage provided with all the stately dignity that becomes a follower of the great Master, and an official successor of the society loving fisherman, whose name is accepted as one of the foundations of the Church.

WE are happy to state that the Democracy hereabouts are united as one man. There have been so many rumors of jealousies and contests that we supposed there remained a trifle of bitterness still. Indeed rumor has associated at least four names of Allegheny county Democrats with the several nominations of the party to be made in September. Two of these are for Governor, and two of them for Treasurer. As this quadruple candidacy is divided equally between what have been known as the factions, there was fair ground for the suspicion that all is not as harmonious as has been imagined. Still we dispel our doubts, and allow ourselves to be convinced that the Davids and Jonathans repose lovingly in each other's arms, full of charity, peace and love.

WE noticed, a short time since, the Pentientiary argument as applied to compulsory education, and now we have it used in the interest of good spelling. The spelling matches, which Professor Douthett described as "monkey shows," are favored by some others as contributing to virtue in the community. The line of reasoning is as follows: Bad spelling leads to careless and even hypocritical writing. Men slur over words, in order to hide defective spelling. The habit of hypocrisy, on the one hand, and the development of anger on the other, consequent on the difficulty of reading bad writing, lead to worse qualities, and these in time promote crime. We have thus a consecutive train of reasoning which is productive of remarkable results. Who will say, hereafter, that spelling matches are useless?

WE have no means of definitely knowing anything of the plans or purposes of the gentlemen who have gone Southward, but the make-up of the party that left New Orleans indicates with perfect clearness, the plans that are in mind. Mr. Plumb, Colonel Scott, and others, are railroad men and capitalists. Plumb competed with Rosencranz for the subsidy from the Mexican Government, for a railroad from the capital to Vera Cruz. When the line of the Texas & Pacific Railroad is considered, and the ease with which it can be made to connect with another line to the City of Mexico, we can readily imagine the vast interests involved in this Mexican trip. We do not pretend to special knowledge, but can readily see that a movement is in progress to link the railway system of this country with that about to be developed in Mexico. The plan is a feasible one, and once undertaken will, we are confident, be carried to a triumphant conclusion.

THE new authorities of San Domingo are disposed to make themselves ridiculous. After a careful study of Mr. Sumner's doctrine of consequential damages, they have concluded to demand $5,000,000 of our Government, as consequential damages for misconduct attributed to Baez during our protectorate of that remarkable gentleman. The bill of particulars for this remarkable demand will make interesting reading. How could Baez possibly do so much damage without actually eating the island entirely up, is a question. All its revenues, products, population, warlike material, and all and singular in the island was hardly worth the five millions demanded. It ought, also, to have occurred to the Dominicans that the Power which, with a single ship, could protect Baez, is able with its entire navy to protect itself against improper demands from a Power no stronger than that of Dominica. And while it may be answered that ours is an era of justice, in which right is regarded more than might, it is also true that we can imagine no possible application of Sumner's doctrine which will make this country responsible for the interior administration of a country during the continuance of a given reign. Baez claimed the Presidency, and exercised it by virtue of an election. He was overthrown by a revolution, largely aided from Hayti. It assumes that a revolutionary government can go back and claim damages against a Power which sustained the regular Government, which was eventually overthrown. Once admit this doctrine, and what a list of adventurous claims might be set up. We fancy, however, that this particular claim will not occasion very great hardship.

WE congratulate the *Post* on the immaculancy of it's political wisdom. It assumes to know precisely what are the facts relative to the course of the Democracy in the Legislature last Winter. Its misfortune is, this being true, that it fails to state those facts accurately, and hence is guilty, precisely as it charges others with being. It has never been charged, at least in the GAZETTE, that the Democracy took no steps toward a Treasury investigation; but that what they did take were of a grossly partisan character. They sought to investigate Republican administrations, but fought against including that of McGrath. If the resolution had been so presented as to make it apparent that it was in the interest of the public, and not of the Democratic party merely, the Senate would have been placed in a false position if it refused to co-operate. But when the case of McGrath was included, the Democracy sickened of the subject. This is all there is in the question. We regard it as doubtful if they seriously attempt an investigation; but if they will perform their duty with some pretence to honesty, we certainly have no objection. As regards the legislation necessary to the Revenue and Sinking funds, it is well understood that the House originates all bills of this kind. If it desired to do what was right, it did not need to watch the Senate. In any event, the Senate was as clearly understood to be willing to concur in the transfer of funds from the Sinking Fund to the General Revenue department, as it was understood to refuse to agree to such an investigation as the House was getting up. If the Senate's refusal in one case embarrassed, its consent in the other ought to have relieved the House of all embarrassment. The truth is simply here: the House wished the Senate to agree to a resolution permitting it,—the House,—to investigate the Treasury. Such a resolution should have included the Senate,—creating thus a joint committee. As it did not, the Senate would have nothing to do with it. It is true, therefore, that we have nothing to credit the Democracy with.

SPRING LABORS.

The bright days, so long looked for and so anxiously desired, have really come to us, and the fruition of Spring is upon us. Farmers still speak of frost and delay in planting, but this only refers to the terrible effect of last Winter's cold, which sent the frost so deeply into the earth that more than usual of heat and sunshine is needed to draw it out. But balmy airs, genial sunshine, and all the inspiring influences that are associated with Spring, are here. The restless feeling that prompts to preparations for the warmer days,—the cleanings and plantings, the arrangement of house and grounds, the building of nests by birds, and the desire for green fields by all,—is upon all animate nature. What is the cause, and where the law of this restless activity in preparing for Summer? Why is it that the brute and human creation alike feel that the time of lethargy is past, and the period for energy has come? Why the restless, uneasy feeling that throbs through all nature? Is it that there is a reawakening of dormant energies, by the operation of some mysterious law, in animate and inanimate nature? The subject is as worthy philosophical investigation as many that have been carefully and maturely treated. We turn, however, to a more practical line of remark.

The sanitary condition of our city depends very largely on the improvement of these Spring days, in cleansing our streets, and preparing all parts of the city for the warm weather that will soon be upon us. Once the atmosphere is tainted with disease-producing agencies, and a sickly influence is scattered among the people, and we may struggle the entire Summer to rid ourselves from the presence of the destroyer. And if this danger would be avoided, an early and vigorous movement should be made toward putting the city in cleanly order. The past Winter, despite the intense and almost continuous cold, has not proved at all healthy, at least in this locality. Possibly the cold has served to affect, unfavorably, the general health, at all events, is it entirely certain that we have just had a Winter of unusual sickness. Aside from unusual forms of disease that seemed peculiar to the Winter, have been the usual epidemics in more than wonted virulence. Thus we emerge from the Winter, with lessened vitality, and ill prepared to meet any new attack of disease. Hence the importance of very special attention to the sanitary condition of the city at the present time.

The Winter has been unfavorable to the maintenance of cleanliness, so far as streets and alleys are concerned. We have had thirty-three days of snow during the past Winter, and our streets have been filled with snow during nearly the entire time. Every third day has brought a storm that served to replenish the existing supply. Thus the opportunity has not been afforded for properly caring for streets, and a large amount of filth and garbage has, necessarily, accumulated. Our health officers should leave their cozy quarters in Municipal Hall, for a few days, and inspect the various streets and alleys of the city, and, by ascertaining the exact condition of affairs, be prepared to take such measures as will obviate danger during the late Spring and Summer. It should be remembered that very unusual precautions are needed this Spring, if it be true that the smoke, in which our city is usually shrouded, is an absorbent of impure vapors. At the present our mills are comparatively idle, and hence any advantage usually derived from that source is entirely lost. Hence we urge that the present is the time for thorough sanitary examination of the city, and for taking precautions which will contribute toward a healthy Summer. If nothing is done, more than to clean the principal streets, we believe there is grave reason for fearing an extremely unhealthy Summer.

It is also proper to say, in this connection, that there is much complaint as to the quality of the water supplied by the city. Facts come to the surface which lead to the suspicion that aside from the accumulations of mud, there is also other filth which poisons the water, and renders it unfit for use. Certainly during the past Winter the water furnished has been exceedingly disagreeable, and, we think, has helped to cause the disease which has been so alarmingly prevalent. Not to dwell on a subject that is disagreeable, we insist that our Health Board should give time to the complete investigation of all that pertains to the sanitary condition of the city. If this is not done, and we drift into Summer, with all the disease-producing agencies around us, we will have a serious condition of things. In the past several years we have not known a time when close, careful inspection, and the most vigorous energy were so imperatively needed, as in this city at the present time.

A Sad Story.

Employed as a scrub-woman in the new County Court House was a woman named Mrs. Thompson, who once drove in her carriage and had liveried servants to wait on her. Her husband was the Mr. Thompson who took the contract to supply the marble for A. T. Stewart's new residence at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. The contract was made before the war, and resulted in the financial ruin of Mr. Thompson, whose mind became affected by his losses, and he died insane. Last week Mrs. Thompson was removed from her place as cleaner of the Court House by Commissioner Fitz John Porter, who doubtless was not aware of the circumstances above stated. The matter came to the ears of the Mayor, and he went immediately to the office of Commissioner Porter and had Mrs. Thompson restored to her humble position.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STORY.

The Rise and Fall of Slavery in the United States.—The Centennial Anniversary April 14th.

(From the New York Tribune.)

We have received notice that "the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and for the Relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in Bondage, and for Improving the Condition of the African Race," will celebrate their Centennial Anniversary on the 14th day of April, in Philadelphia, by a reunion of the representatives of the cause in which they have been laboring." Vice-President Wilson will preside. There is nothing in the quaint wording of the little circular to indicate more than a quiet assemblage of the members of any other local charitable society, yet it at once suggests to the reader associations with every vital change in the country—associations which every man among us, perhaps, regards with a certain degree of the passion and prejudices which have scarcely cooled since they deluged the land in blood. The "record of action" of this Quaker society, to which they advert so quietly, is more important, has touched deeper issues in the history of humanity, than even the record of our national growth in wealth and prosperity in the century whose close we shall celebrate next year.

If we could disabuse ourselves of personal feeling in the matter, and look at it coolly, we should find in the story of the rise and fall of slavery in the United States the most dramatic and sharply defined example in history of the conflict of moral sense and expediency and the slow growth and triumph of an idea over hard, palpable facts. In this case the mills of God certainly did grind exceeding slow. In 1620, a Dutch man-of-war landed twenty negro slaves in Virginia. More than a century and a half passed before any associated action was taken against the monstrous crime, which, in the meantime, had become national, and that associated action was only the meeting of a dozen men at the Sun tavern, in Philadelphia, on April 14, 1775. But the idea was at work. The Society of Friends, at first large slaveholders, gradually became convinced of the iniquity of the practice, and quietly gave it up, at great pecuniary loss and sacrifice. This fact should be remembered, as not the least glory of a people who have striven so faithfully to keep their garments stainless. In later days, to be an Abolitionist, was, for a Northern man who had nothing to lose by the emancipation of the slaves, not assuredly a costly virtue. But the Quakers asked no man to go where they had not first led the way.

The meeting at the little Philadelphia tavern was the origin of the Anti-Slavery Society. John Baldwin was the first President. After one or two meetings during the year, the Society gave no more public evidence of its existence for nine years; until, in fact, the war of the Revolution was over and the country quiescent. The Friends, it is stated, had necessarily become obnoxious to popular sentiment owing to their refusal to bear arms, and dared not run counter to it on another vital question. At the resuscitation of the Society in 1784, however, under the presidency of Franklin, it at once became a live, active influence in the body politic, the little leaven which at last quickened the whole heavy resisting mass. The history of this Society includes that of all anti-Slavery crusaders and the undaunting, dauntless battle, which they waged for a century. Even the most prejudiced Southerner must come to the story the tribute due to a great drama finely played to great conclusions. On one side the wealth, the peace, the established policy of a nation; on the other, the one simple idea of Right. It was the pebble-stone that slew the giant, but God held the arm that aimed it. The student of political economy, of law, may find most curious examples in this long warfare of how circumstances, expediency, even baser motives, are brought to subserve a good cause, and insure it success; the student of human nature will find in the long line of illustrious names strange records of sacrifice, of heroic daring, and of suffering than the boasted annals of chivalry afford. The roll-call of protestants against slavery begins with Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin, and ends with men as great of later day, but who coming closer to us seem more akin to ourselves. There are the hosts dead upon the field of honor; the uncounted gallant, hot-blooded lads, who left home, and work, and love, and died, nameless and unthanked, to free the slave; there is Lincoln, who kept pace with his time, and Greeley, who led it, died side by side in the cause of Liberty.

This grand Society of Friends, if they tell their story truly on their coming Centennial day, will unfold pages of human passion, of change, of hopeless adventure more tragic than any which fiction affords. Their Book, no doubt, begins with the meeting of the half dozen Quakers in the little inn, and closes on that January morning when slavery was abolished, and the rising sun of the new year was greeted only by freemen. But we would suggest that the work undertaken by the few founders passed beyond the freedom of the slave and included the elevation of the negro and his establishment on a secure basis, physically and politically; and that work is but just begun.

A PARISIAN HOAX.

A Peculiarly Unpleasant Trick.

In Mrs. Hooper's last letter to the Philadelphia *Press* she tells the following: It is not yet the first of April, and yet a peculiarly unpleasant trick, which was recently perpetrated on a quiet elderly couple residing on the Chausse d'Antin, might argue that that festive anniversary had already arrived. M. and Mme. X., and their four children had just finished dinner, of which the chief dish had been a piece of roast veal. Their cook had requested permission to go out for a little while, which permission had been granted. Suddenly a ring was heard at the bell, and a note was handed to Madame X. The note ran as follows:

MADAME: I have just learned that the meat which was served to you for dinner to-day was not veal, but—how can I write it? a piece of the little nephew of the butcher. He assassinated the poor little boy, and to conceal his crime, cut him in fragments and sold the pieces to his customers. I dare not return to the house.

FAREWELL.

This precious missive was signed with the name of the cook. Mme. X—— straightway went into hysterics; M. X—— was taken deathly sick, and the four children screamed in chorus. In the midst of the uproar in walked the cook and stood in blank amazement on beholding the confusion in the usually orderly household. Of course she had never written any such note. The butcher was guiltless of any assassination, and the veal was good, honest veal as ever was cooked. A scandalous hoax had been perpetrated by some unknown joker. Poor Mme. X—— was ill for twenty-four hours thereafter, and the husband, in his wrath, has invoked the aid of the police to discover the author of the unseemly jest.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

Serious Blunder About to be Committed.

The projectors of the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia have, apparently, committed a serious blunder in their plans by putting the different structures at such long distances from each other that nobody but professional pedestrians could make the tour without exhaustion. As most of the visitors will be there for but one day, it is desirable that doing up the exhibition in that time should be made feasible; moreover that the cost of a visit should not be indefinitely increased by carriage hire and car fare. These are vital considerations, and as no possible purpose is subserved by the magnificent distances placed between the buildings by the Commission, this mistake should, by all means, be remedied before it is too late. According to the present arrangement the machinery hall is a half a mile from the agricultural building and the latter is nearly a mile from the Main Exhibition building. The items of shoe leather alone, which the million of visitors would expend in needless travel, would feed the poor of Pittsburgh for a generation. The transfer of visitors by steam or horse cars from building to building would be an improvement on walking, but it would be a work attended with prodigious inconvenience and numerous accidents, and would represent an expense of at least half a million dollars, that might be avoided by putting the buildings nearer together.

Wrestling Match—America vs. England.

It is stated that arrangements have been completed for an international wrestling match for $5,000 and the championship of the world, between Major J. H. McLaughlin, of Detroit, and Richard Snape, of London, the champion of Great Britain. The articles of agreement specify that the men are to wrestle best 3 in 5, two English style, Westmoreland and Cumberland, and two American style, collar and elbow. The winner of three falls to win the match. Should the contestants win two falls each, then they will have to toss for choice for the final bout. McLaughlin is in England, where the match is to be decided the first week in May. The England champion stands six feet two inches, and weighs 260 pounds. He has been successful in a number of matches in England, and recently issued a challenge offering to wrestle any man in the world. McLaughlin, the American champion, hails from Onedia, N. Y. He stands six feet one inch, and weighs 259 pounds.

"PLEESE cum aroun and talk me to the spelin mach this evening," wrote an Oshkosh girl to her beau.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

NEVADA has sixty-one inhabitants to every bar-room.

THERE are more stores and dwellings to let in Boston than for many years past.

THE people of New Orleans, who are rich enough, are regaling themselves on strawberries.

THE secessions from the Catholic to the Greek Church continues on a large scale in Russia and Poland.

THE next annual re-union of the Pennsylvania Reserves will be held in Williamsport some time in June next.

THE city of Washington, Delaware, has decided to appropriate $5,000 to the Centennial. The State has already given $10,000.

THE donkey that vanquished the lioness in Cincinnati was generally writ down an ass; and he has since died from mortification.

TWO colored men in Alabama went to law about an old rooster. Results: Costs, $43, exclusive of lawyers' fees, and case not settled yet.

DURING the month of March the Building Inspectors of Philadelphia issued five hundred and ten permits for the erection of buildings in that city.

ADVICES from Calcutta in relation to the difficulties between the Indian Government and the King of Burmah, state that the King is making warlike preparations.

THE Spanish and Cuban cigar makers are on a strike in consequence of a notification by the employers' that the price for the manufacture o. cigars would be reduced two dollars per 1,000.

IT is claimed in England that the title of cardinal is not necessarily ecclesiastic and that it comes within the category of foreign orders of nobility that cannot be legally held without the direct consent of the Queen.

AT last Senator Hamlin rises to explain. He says he didn't intend to have such a sweeping increase of postage, but was merely a catspaw, in other words, that he acted merely as the mouthpiece of the Senate committee in offering the amendment proposed by the officers of the Postoffice Department.

AT Georgetown, Tex., recently a practicing physician, Dr. David F. Knight, sued James Burns to recover fees for applying a mad-stone to members of defendant's family who had been bitten by a mad dog. Defendant pleaded that such application was not legitimate practice, and the jury failed to agee.

A BOY, aged eighteen, was detected in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Saturday night, in stealing five dollars' worth of goods from his employer. His parents made a settlement, and soon afterward the boy was discovered dead. In his trunk were letters showing that the goods had been taken to enable him to satisfy the demands of a Black-mailer in Lowell, Mass.

THE President says he had no knowledge of the resignation or removal of Commissioner Douglass, and adds that Mr. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, would be retained; so would First Comptroller Taylor, of whose honesty and uprightness he was fully assured; also, Second Comptroller Brodhead. There is a vacancy in the office of Minister to Peru, by the resignation of Francis Thomas, but his successor is not yet stated.

A MRS. OSMON, of Newport, Indiana, set a kettle of boiling water on the floor the other day, near where her little son, two and a half years old, was playing. The boy stepped suddenly backwards and fell full length into the kettle. Mrs. Osmon seized him and pulled him out, but he struggled and fell back again. Before he was finally rescued he was so scalded that the skin all over his body flaked off; and he survived the accident only eighteen hours.

THERE are certain tribes who bury their dead by exposing them on the branches of trees. A few mornings ago, in Paris, some soldiers discovered a package hanging from a tree, and apparently enveloped in tuy balloons; on further examination the parcel was found to contain the dead body of a new born child. Later in the day the body of a woman was found in the Seine; on calling where she lived the police discovered the poor woman kept a toy bazaar, and her books related she had just attached the child to a balloon, hoping it would enable it to join its father in Heaven.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. C. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Baker.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. CHAS. ESPICH,
IMPORTER OF
Birds and Animals
Has just received from Germany, France, Italy, &c., a large and magnificent assortment of all the choice and rare BIRDS of the world. Also, Squirrels, Rabbits, Pigeons, &c., of all varieties. Large assortment of cages of all kinds. Bird Seeds, &c. Prepared and celebrated Mocking Bird Food. Taught Bullfinches.
SIXTH AVENUE,
Just above Trinity Church, and near Smithfield St.
Removed from 42 Fifth avenue.
ESTABLISHED, - - - 1835.

NOBLE'S
UPHOLSTERY!
MATTRESSES,
BEDDING,
LAMBREQUINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, Etc., Etc.
Cor. 3d Ave. and Smithfield St.
b28:ou60

Cornices
AND
Mirrors!
OF
OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS,
AND MANUFACTURE.
Office and Factory,
Cor. 1st Avenue and Short Street.
CHAS. R. WRAY.
mh28:o74

NEW LOCATION.
Casey & Fogarty,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street.
Now Occupy the
WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE,
HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,
No. 339 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
With complete stock of different manufactures and all ages of
PURE RYE WHISKY,
TOGETHER WITH
Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.
Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.
GIVE US A CALL.
The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
mh31:p15

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

PERSONAL.

JOHN MITCHEL died in the house in which he was born.

THE Princess of Wales is said to be ritualistic in her tendencies.

ANDREW JOHNSON, JR., son of the Senator, is editor of the Greenville (Tenn.) *Intelligencer*.

MRS. ANTOINETTE STERLING was married on Sunday last, in London, to a Mr. McKinley, an American gentleman.

MISS SALLIE FRELINGHUYSEN, youngest daughter of the New Jersey Senator, will be married next Fall to a son of Hon. Bancroft Davis.

POKER JOHN, a noble red man of the Pinte nation, is said to be such a proficient at the great game he is named after, that he has relieved his brethren of all their Government supplies, and has a corner on blankets, trowsers, and provender. This exhibition of skill prompts several irreverent newspapers to suggest that Mr. P. John be made an embassador abroad.

THERE is a general impression that poets die young, but it is certain that the air of the nineteenth century is salubrious to its greatest singers. We have come to consider our Bryant and Whittier and Longfellow as indestructible ornaments of our society. Landor died very old, and Tennyson and Browning promise long life. The greatest poet of France, Victor Hugo, is hale and vigorous in his frosty and kindly age. Goethe lived through a patriarchal length of days. And on Friday the foremost imaginative writer of the Scandinavian race attained his three score years and ten—Hans Christian Anderson—who was born on the 2d of April, 1805.

IT is refreshing to note the fact that, while the war of the Railroad Kings is going on in the liveliest sort of a way, Mr. Garrett is waltzing down among the orange groves and crocodiles of Florida, and Col. Scott has just gone to dance a jig in the Halls of the Montezumas. In the meantime Mr. Garrett left orders behind that he will not negotiate for an adjustment of rates until he is allowed the unconditional use of Col. Scott's line, through to New York, on his own terms; but Col. Scott does not seem to appreciate the wisdom of allowing his enemy to entrench his camp, before he knows what Mr. Garrett will do about it when he gets there. Most people would do pretty much likewise.—*Phila. Times.*

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
OUR
SECOND OPENING
OF
SPRING WRAPS
CLOAKS,
JACKETS
AND
COSTUMES!
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
Friday & Saturday,
April 2 and 3,
At which time we will have some entirely
NEW STYLES!
AND
CHOICE NOVELTIES
TO OFFER.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

Happy Homes
FOR ALL WHO TRY
OUR NEW SYSTEM
"Your 25c package would cost me 53c by the old plan," says one customer.
A Saving of Over 100 Per Cent.
1 pair 2 Button Kid Gloves, 98c.
1 Dip Tooth Brush, 17c.
1 Bow, Painted Back, Hair Brush, 31c.
12 rakes Colgate's Soap, 65c.
Rubber Dall, 4 inches long, 33c.
1 dozen Assorted Bottles Perfume, 98c.
Kid Covered Corset Clasps, 7c.
Extract Japan Tea Rose, 89c.
Extract Assorted Lanlin's genuine, 89c.
Fringe Tidy, 18 by 36 inches, 34c.
1 dozen Father's Fast Black Dyes, 36c.
1 package Linen Crochet Edge, 9 yards, 36c.
1 package Cotton Crochet Edge 9 yards, 23c.
Diamond Rings, Studs, Bracelets, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves arriving daily at
CARLISLE'S,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

BUSINESS CHANGES.
Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of
FAIRMAN & SAMSON,
UNDERTAKERS,
Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the said ROBERT FAIMAN retiring permanently from the business. The business of the late firm will be settled by either one of the partners at the old office, 19th Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT FAIRMAN,
HUDSON SAMSON.
April 1, 1875.
The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 19 SEVENTH AVENUE, where all orders will receive prompt attention.
H. SAMSON,
Successor to FAIRMAN & SAMSON.
April 1, 1875. ap1

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of J. C. LANGE & SON, doing business at No. 400 Penn avenue, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. LANCE, SR., will continue the business, and is authorized to pay all debts due from, and receive all moneys due to said firm.
J. C. LANGE, SR.,
J. C. LANGE, JR.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 1, 1875. ap1:p22

LEGAL.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
THE EXECUTORS OF
DAVID E. PARK, DECEASED,
Offer for sale his undivided one-half interest in the Real Estate of the
Lake Superior Copper Mill Property,
In 12th ward, Pittsburgh, bounded by Railroad street, 31st street, and low water mark of Allegheny river and the property of the Black Diamond Steel Works, and being the property formerly known as the UPPER MILL of PARK & CO., in complete order. Application may be made to any of the undersigned.
JAMES L. KUHN,
ANDREW D. SMITH,
JAS. E. SCOTT,
mh31:p15 Executors.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, CHARLES A. BOUCHER, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 16th day of April, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Samuel Harper, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should be granted to the said Bankrupt.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
b30:p12-T Clerk.

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of WILLIAM FITZSIMONS, deceased, late of the city of Allegheny, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for payment at No. 183 Western avenue, Allegheny city, Pa.
JOHN A. FITZSIMONS,
March 1, 1875. Administrator.
mh2:n68-7

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Dr. ISAIAH WARD, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly probated to A. T. DOUTHETT, No. 313 Western avenue, Allegheny city, Pa.
mh16:n56-7 A. T. DOUTHETT.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against D. H. DOUGLASS, late of Sellevue Borough, will please present the same for settlement to JOHN F. EDMUNDSON, Attorney at Law, No. 94 Diamond street, or
W. R. JOHNSTON, Assignee,
mh28:o84 Robella P. O., Allegheny co., Pa.

Use Sawyer's Barber's Soap.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Saturday, April 3.
NEW SPRING GOODS
Purchased in the Eastern Cities
THIS WEEK,
Now on Our Counters.
Extra Good Bargains offered in
Black Mohair Alpacas, at 25c to 75c.
Black All Wool Cashmeres, at 62½c, 75c and 85c.
Finest Black Cashmeres, at $1, $1.25 and 37½c.
Black Empress Cloths, at 37½c and 50c.
Black and White Striped Dress Silks.
Black and Gray Striped Dress Silks.
Black Dress Silks, special bargains, from $1 to $1.50.
Best Qualities Black Silks, very much under value.
Plain Colored Dress Silks, all desirable shades.
Plain and Plaid Suitings, latest styles,
Silk and Wool Poniens, great bargains.
New Invisible Plaids.
Colored Alpacas, Deboges and Poplins.
New Fine Spring Dress Goods.
Mourning Dress Goods, all kinds.
Children's Dress Goods, great variety.
Ladies' New Spring Suits,
Made Up in Best Manner—Latest Styles—All Materials and Colors.
Shawls, most complete assortment.
Jackets, Sacques, &c., latest designs.
AT $8.00.
Ladies' Extra Fine Cloth Walking Jackets.
Extra Good Bargains in
DRESS GOODS
From 10 cents to 25 cents per yard, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
B. AND B.
128 Federal Street.
Buyers of Dry Goods
WILL PLEASE NOTE THE
FOLLOWING BARGAINS:
50 pieces 27 inch Stripe Poplins at 15c, in Gray and Brown.
27 inch Camel's Hair Cloths at 20c.
27 inch Camel's Hair Cloths at 25c.
27 inch Plain Dress Goods at 25c.
New Invisible Plaid Goods from 37½c to $1.00 per yard.
27 inch Gray and Brown Mohairs at 31c, as good as any 37½c cloths in the market.
40 inch Black Cashmere at 75c.
46 inch Black Cashmere at 87½c.
46 inch Black Cashmere at $1.12½.
46 inch Black Cashmere at $1.25; finer qualities at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.
Purchasers will find the above Cashmeres superior color and the best value ever offered in the history of the Dry Goods trade.
New Black Alpacas at 25c.
New Black Alpacas at 31c.
New Black Alpacas at 37½c.
AT 50 CENTS, 100 PIECES
FINE BLACK ALPACAS,
15c per yard less than present low market rates.
New Black Pure Mohair Brilliantines, from 75c to $1.25.
Light Gray Spring Walking Jackets, at $2.50.
Dark, Gray, Fine Cassimere Spring Walking Jackets, at $5.
These Jackets are offered at less than one-half their value.
Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.
N. B.—5-4 All Wool Invisible Plaid Camel's Hair Cloths at $1.25.

STEEL WORKS.
PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of Every Description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First ave.
New York, 30 Gold St.....Chicago, 146 Lake St.
Boston, 13 and 15 Custom House St.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL.
Office and Works—PENN and SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. feb6:m56

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL!
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin.
OFFICE: NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROFESSIONAL.
DANIEL WENKE,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE:
NO. 1119 CARSON STREET,
SOUTH PITTSBURGH.
mh22-o66

J. T. IRWIN,
GENERAL FIRE INS. AGENT,
NO. 110 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
COMPANIES REPRESENTED—Ætna, Hartford, Conn. Auth. Capital, $1,000,000. Cash Assets, $500,000. Ben Franklin, Allegheny, Cash Assets, $225,000. National, Allegheny, Cash Assets, $200,000.
mh22:o66

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

J. OL'R. FLOWER,
DENTIST,
Removed to 140 Penn Avenue,
Below Fifth street,
pa5:p39 PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 26, 1875.
CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

ROBINSON BROTHERS
NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,
BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, April 6, 1875.

The activity that characterized financial operations on Saturday was continued yesterday. There is evidently a better feeling prevailing in business circles,—one of hopefulness, as regards the future, although at the present there is evidently much stringency felt. Yet underneath the present stringency, attributable to the slow trade movements, and delayed collections, is a feeling of confidence that we have seen the worst of the panic and the consequent depression of business, and that the future will be more hopeful and inspiring. True, we occasionally meet those among our manufacturers who still take gloomy views of affairs and think the year will not develop any special increase in business; while others, and the larger number take the opposite view, and imagine we shall soon have a much improved state of affairs. We do not seek to analyze these statements, but give them as current facts that illustrate the views prevailing. The general feeling, as we have said, is one of confidence and hopefulness.

A large bankruptcy proceeding was inaugurated in our courts yesterday, including several Pittsburghers. It refers to the Cascade and Escanaba companies,—the latter being a furnace located in the iron mineral regions of Michigan. The furnace is at Escanaba, on Green Bay, and has had a varied history. Bad management at first limpsied its success, but of late, when in not for the depressed times, it might have succeeded. The greater portion of the liabilities are in Pittsburgh, the rest being in Michigan. Among the local creditors are Messrs. fifteen banks in the two cities, the highest claim among which is $23,000, but the banks are doubtless all secured. The total liabilities of the Cascade Company foot up $488,000, and that of the Escanaba $171,000, or altogether $659,000. The assets foot up between $300,000 and $400,000. These include twenty-eight hundred acres of iron-ore land in Michigan owned by the Cascade, and the furnace and thirty-two thousand acres of timber land in the same State owned by the Escanaba Company. It is said that the prospects are very good for a compromise with the creditors at about fifty cents on the dollar.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds an stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupon	121¼
5-20 1862	117⅝
20—1864	118⅜
" 1865	120⅜
" 1867, new	120¾
" 1867	120
" 1868—coupons	120⅜
10-40's	114
Currency 6's	119⅝
New 5 per cents,	114⅜
10-40's—coupons	108¼

RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	98⅛
Erie	20¾
I. C.	101⅝
C. & I. C.	34
St. Paul,	29
Do. Pref	57¼
Michigan Southern	73⅝
Do. Central	75
North Western Common	44⅝
Do. Pref	57⅞
Rock Island (ex. div.	1 23⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	81⅝
Pacific Mail	43⅜
Western Union Telegraph	78⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾
Union Pacific	61⅝
Toledo & Wabash .	19¾
Harlem	130¼
Adams Express	103
American Express .	64
U. S. Express	61
W., Fargo & Co. Express	97
Quicksilver	25
Mariposa	9⅝
Hannibal & St. Joseph	28
Iron Mountain	16

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Asked.
P. R. R.	55¾
" scrip	55
Reading	56¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121
Oil Creek	9¾
Lehigh Valley	6¾
Central Transportation	47½
A. V. R. R. 7-20	94¼

NEW YORK, April 5, 1875.

Money opened easy at 3 1-2@4, but just previous to the close 7 per cent. was paid. The final rate was 5@6. Prime mercantile paper is scarce and sells quickly at 5 1-2@7. Sterling was strong at 485 for sixty days and 489 for sight. The customs receipts were $505,000. Gold opened at 114½, advanced to 114 3-4, and closed at 114 5-8. The carrying rates were 1 to 4. Gold loans on time are quoted as 1-8@1-4 per cent. for use for thirty days, 1-4@3-8 per cent. for sixty days, 3-8@1-2 per cent. for ninety days, 1-2@3-4 per cent. for four months, 3-4@1 per cent. for six months, and 1 1-8@1 3-8 per cent. for all the year. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $29,000. The clearings were $41,000,000. Government bonds were strong. Railroad bonds were firm and higher, especially for Pacifics and Northwest. State bonds were quiet, except Missouris, which were strong and higher at the opening.

The stock market, with the exception of Pacific Mail, Union Pacific and Erie, was dull and uninteresting. The first named stock was strong and in demand two weeks. Union Pacific reached 71¾. Pacific Mail went off in the anticipation that the election of directors of the Panama Railroad Company would be unfriendly to the Pacific Mail Company, but it appears that such was not the case. Erie was off on London dispatches of alleged frauds in the company.

At the annual election of the Panama Railroad Company to-day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors: John R. Marshall, John M. Burke, Charles G. Francklyn, John P. Jones, of Nevada, W. B. Duncan, T. W. Park, J. G. McCullough, H. H. Baxter, S. C. Thompson, H. C. Bonnet, C. K. Garrison, Frank Work and George J. Forrest.

The market was firm during the last hour of business, with the principal activity in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Northwest and Erie. Union Pacific recovered from 70¾ to 71¾. Pacific Mail rallied from 43¾ to 43¾, closing at the latter price. Erie rose from 29 to 29¾, but left off at 29¾. Northwest rallied to 44¾@45 and Western Union at 76¾@78. In closing dealings Rock Island sold at 102¾, ex-dividend. New Jersey Southern was more active at 70@71¾. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph sold at 24½@24¾. Wabash reached 24¾ at the close.

The Rock Island earnings for March show an increase of $108,000.

From the recent gain of 30 per cent. in the earnings of the Union Pacific road, the following estimates for the current year are made: Gross earnings last year, $10,550,000; add gain this year, 30 per cent., $3,165,000; total gross earnings, $13,715,000; operating expenses, 40 per cent., $5,486,000; net earnings, $8,229,000; interest on bonds, $3,200,000; surplus applicable to dividends, equal to about 14 per cent. on the stock, $529,000.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 247,000 shares, of which 93,000 were Pacific Mail, 29,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwest common, 5,000 Rock Island, 27,000 Erie, 5,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Ohios, and 56,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 120¾; 5-20's of '62, 117¾; do of '64, 118¾; do of '65, 120¾; do of '65, 120¾; new 5s, 115¼; 10-40s, 115¼; currency 6s, 120¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 99¾; Tennessee, old, 70; do new, 70; Virginia, new, 33; do old, 33; North Carolina, old, 20¾; do new, 8.

Stocks.—Canton, 64; Western Union Telegraph, 78¾; Quicksilver, 24; Adams Express, 103; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 97; American Merchants' Union Express, 64; United States Express, 61; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 23¾; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 130¾; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 75; Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, common, 38¾; do preferred, 87¾; Fort Wayne, 100; Illinois Central, 87¾; Rock Island, 102¾; New Jersey Central, 116; Toledo & Wabash, 19¾; do preferred, 37; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 103¾; do preferred, 106½; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 89; Huntington & Quincy, 42¾; Ontario Stocks, 72¾; Panama, 6¾; Illinois Central, 101; Union Pacific, 71¾; Central Pacific, 99¾; Union, 93¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 113¾.

LONDON, April 5—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾@93¾; account, 93¾@93¾; 5-20's of '65, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; do '68, 106; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 91; Erie, 26@26¾; do. preferred, 40.

PARIS, April 5.—Rentes 64f 75c.

FRANKFORT, April 5.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 99.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra $1.26@1.30; $1.24 asked; No 1 white 1.17½@1.17¾; amber $1.18. Corn firm at 72c. Oats firm; white western 65c. Clover seed $6.90.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, April 5, 1875. }

There has been a fair degree of activity in general business since the date of our last report, although it is not what it should be or usually is at this season of the year; however, it is encouraging to hear that trade is improving elsewhere, and but for the labor troubles, there is no question but that it would be much better here than it is. There have been no very important features in the leading markets during the past week, excepting that there has been a gradual stiffening up in some articles, and an appreciation in values. Coffee and Sugars are very firm and Roasted Coffee has been advanced one cent per lb; the hog product is very firm and considerably excited, and prices, especially on Lard and Mess Pork are higher and still tending upward. Grain of all kinds is much firmer under the influence of the advices from the west, our main source of supply, and Flour, also, has stiffened up very perceptibly, and the indications are favorable for speedy advance here. In general produce there has been a fair degree of activity, without, however, any important change in prices.

APPLES—There is no improvement in the demand, which has been unusually light for some time past, notwithstanding prices are lower than they have been at this particular time for many years; selling in a jobbing way at $1.50@2.50 per bbl, as to quality and condition. The consumption is very meagre as compared with what it usually is at this season of the year. There is no other hand, the supply, both in first and second hands, is large.

APPLE BUTTER—Continues very quiet, and while receipts have been not grossly heavy, the supply is in excess of the demand; quotable, in kegs, at 5c@5½c for good to prime and 4c for common.

ALE—Trade continues quiet and devoid of any new features, excepting that it is thought that the repeal of the local option law will increase the country demand. No change in prices.

ASHES—There is a fair demand but no change in prices, which are the same as follows: Common Soda, (48 ₱ cent) 3¾@3½ cents; refined, (57@58 ₱ cent) 4@4¼; Pearlash, 6@6½; Potash, 7½ to 8c; Flour Spar, 26; Manganese, 4½; Arsenic, 6.

BUTTER—The general position of the market has not varied much since the date of our last report. Dealers generally continue to report a steady demand for strictly prime to choice table butter, of which the supply is light, while, on the other hand, lower grades are dull and slow of sale, and overstocked with common and medium, and that there is but little demand for it. Quotable at 12@16c for common; 18@20 for fair to good; 22@25 for prime to choice. The eastern markets are a good deal like our own, hence there is no export trade to speak of, while, on the other hand, as there is none here, and the lower grades are not wanted.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is about out of season and there is little or no movement in it; however, the supply in this market is light, and prices are nominally unchanged at $3.50 ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX—There is little or no call for this article, and, in the absence of sales, we continue to quote nominally at 27@30c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The market under the influence of increased receipts, is easier to-day than it has been for some days, and the demand appears to have fallen off, and prices are weaker, although not quotably lower, $1.90@2 for mediums and $2@2.10 for marrows. The receipts have increased considerably since the resumption of navigation, and the supply is accumulating, but the market will doubtless stiffen up again within the next few weeks, as they are the cheapest article for food that can now be obtained, and when the high prices of provisions will exclude, have a tendency to increase the consumption of the former.

BROOM CORN—It is generally conceded that nine-tenths of the Broom Corn in this country is now held by speculators and dealers. The combination, known as the "ring" is, in fact, not at one man in buying and selling, but claim that the stock is so in hand will be exhausted by the last of May or 1st of June, when the present crop will be all in consumption, there is little doubt. Manufacturers unwilling to pay the prices asked, have about worked up into brooms, and are now out of the market, in order to supply the demand for Brooms, to purchase at "Ring" prices, but are making just as few Brooms as possible, thinking that they can lose less in manufacturing. However this may be, we can see no "way of escape," since all kinds of Brooms are scarcely attractive. Quotable, hurl, 13@15c; green medium, 11@12c; green fuside and covers, 10½c to 11¾c; red tipped, 10½c to 11c; red, 9 to 10c.

BROOM HANDLES—Choice No. 1 plain, $17@18; good, $15@16; choice No. 2 painted, $28@30; good No. 2 painted, $25@27. Toy Handles, painted, $20@22.50.

BRUSH WIRES—It is evident from the quotations we have from different parts of the country, that Brooms are in light supply. Manufacturers have great confidence of being busy, when there is no profit in making up Brooms, and are waiting for to hold their stock. Some manufacturers are purchasing large quantities of Brooms on speculation, and only what is necessary to enter into any contracts for future delivery. We have received the following rates for wire, the proposed combination among our own manufacturers and wire makers, under "Union" factory rates as follows: No 2 Carpet, $4.75; No 4, $4.50; No. 2 Carpet, $4.75; No. 4 do, $5.00; fancy, Parlor, $5.50; Stemmed Brooms, $5.50@6; Whisp, $1; Single Whisp, Dairy, $1.75 @2.25; Toy Brooms, $1.75@2.25.

CHEESE—The general tone of the market has stiffened up somewhat under the influence of the advices from New York, but prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote, in small lots, at 16@17 for prime Ohio Goshen and 17@17½ for New York dittto. The export trade has improved very much of late, and this has helped the market, becoming stronger at the seaboard ports.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

COAL—The demand for coal continues dull, unusually so for this season of the year, but prices have undergone no change since the date of our last report. We quote by the bushel, $4.40@4.50 ₱ dozen; Tomatoes, $1.75@1.85; Corn, $2.50@2.60.

COFFEE—Trade continues to keep well; orders are still coming forward quite freely both from the east and west, and the general outlook has improved very much within the past few weeks. We continue to quote at $2.50 ₱ ton delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CEMENT & LIME—Pittsburgh Cement, $1.75@2 ₱ bbl; Louisville, $2@2.25; Keystone, $1.75@2; Rosendale; $3.25@3.75; Portland, $4@4.25; New York, $3.50@3.75; Eastern, $3.25@3.50; Michigan, $3.25@3.50. Lime—Manufacturers quote at 90c@$1 ₱ bbl, both lump and ground, but are afforded no margin for profit. We quote Cleveland, Fremont, Sandusky, and Gibsonburg lime at $1.50@1.75, and Kentucky at $1.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is a fair degree of activity, although business in bulk, as in many preceding years, is not by any means what it usually is at this season of the year. No change in rates, which we annex as follows:

MANILA ROPE.	
⅜ inch diameter and upwards	13 cts. per lb.
½ inch "	15½ " "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	16 " "
Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn	14½ " "
Hay, Stake and Leather Twine	19½ " "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.	
Hawser Laid	12½ cts. per lb.
Bolt Rope Tarred	13½ " "
Sand Pump Rope	15 " "

STEEL ROPE.	
⅜ inch diameter and upward	13½ cts. per lb.
½ inch "	13 " "
And 5-16 in.	12½ " "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	10 " "

MANILA MANILA ROPE.	
⅜ inch diameter and upward	13½ cts. per lb.
½ inch "	13 " "
And 5-16 in. diameter	12 " "
Tarred lath twine	12 " "

JUTE ROPE.	
All sizes	11 cts per lb.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.	
Tarred Rope	14 cts per lb.
" Lath Yarn	13 " "
" Spun Yarn	13 " "
" Marline	15 " "
" Houseline	19 " "

PACKING.	
American	12 to 18 cts per lb.
Russia	18 " "
Italian	21 " "
Lubricating	20 to 30 " "
Sash and Bell Cord	20 to 28 " "

DRIED FRUIT—The market has been exceedingly dull for several weeks, and, as there is light supply and no disposition to force sales, prices are still matters of nominal quotation. We do not appear to have any material change to report in the future, in view of the light stock. Apples, 7@7¾ for common to fair, and 8@8½ for prime to choice; Peaches, (halves) 8½@9; Blackberries, 9@10.

EGGS—With a diminished demand and an average receipt, the market has declined 2c per dozen during the past week, and prices have been advanced 2@3c ₱ dozen; quotations may be fairly stated at 20@22c. Some sales were made as high as 27c on Friday and Saturday, but as our market appears to be above all the leading markets east and west, it is not to be supposed that such prices can be maintained any length of time. A sharp increase in the receipts would soon bring prices down to 18 not below 20.

FLOUR—The general tone and spirit of the market continues to increase in strength, and while there has been no quotable change in quotations, the indications at this writing are that it cannot be much longer delayed. Nearly all the western millers have held for an advance for some time past, and dealers here, when they come to ask us, will have to put up prices. There has been a steady demand for all grades of wheat within the past few weeks, and the product must sympathize, and in addition prices for wheat have been higher at this season than the latter. We continue to quote in a jobbing way as follows: Spring wheat flours, $5.40@5.50 for Wisconsin, and $5.75@6 for Minnesota; winters, $5.65@5.85 for red and 6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.65@6.

FEATHERS—Firm. Sales at 52 to 54c for choice in round lots, with the usual advance for jobbing lots.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The late advance in Rio has been well sustained and the transactions have been large, reducing the stock in first hands on the seaboard from 170,000 bags to 127,000 bags. The market there closed dull but firm. At Rio de Janeiro the stock is large, but the daily receipts from the interior quite reduced, and prices very firm at ¾c ₱ ℔ over former quotations. Sugar is steady and the demand increasing. The very limited stock of refined held in this market is selling at low prices as compared with foreign Sugars, and at our purchase and expenses of laying down. A. Thomson & Co., of New Orleans, reports the receipts at that port, down to March 31, to be 94,285 hogsheads of sugar, 401,619 barrels and 6,184 half barrels against 84,000 hhds for the same time last year, which are far below the estimates made in the early season. This, in connection with the destruction of crops in Cuba, noticed in this column last week, will increase values and make a steadier market for all descriptions. New Orleans Molasses strong. Syrups steady. Rice unchanged.

SUGARS.	
Crushed	11¾
Pulverized	11¾
Standard A	10¾
Granulated	10¾
Confectioners' A	10¾
Extra C	9¾@10
Yellow C	9¾@10
Dark	9¾@10
Sugar-house	8½@9
Maryland	9½@10
Silver Drips	9@

SYRUPS.	
Sugar Drips	6½@6½
White Drips	8½@9
Extra Golden	10½@10¾
Porto Rico	33@39

COFFEES.	
Rio Good	19@20
Rio Prime	20@21
Rio Fancy	21@22
Roasted Rio, in lb packages	24@25
Roasted loose	21¾
Roasted Java, in lb packages	30¾
Roasted Java loose	30¾

RICE.	
Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7¼
Carolina ₱ lb	8 @8½

MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico	50@53
Demarara	50@55

SPICES.	
Grain Pepper	28
" Alspice	20
Cloves	40
Cassia, Batt	40
Nutmegs	@1 40
Ground Pepper, 10 lb cans	30
Ground Cinnamon, 10 lb cans	50
Ground Ginger, 10 lb cans	21
Ground Allspice, 10 lb cans	20
Ground Cloves, 10 lb cans	60
Ground Mustard, 10 lb cans, Durham	35

SOAPS.	
E. & Co's Sup. 6 Wax	
Crystal Palace, per box, 84	1 75
Woman's Friend 84	
Scrubbing	4
Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 84	1 75
Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 8	1 75
Park Co.'s Honey	1 75
Park Co.'s Transparent, per gross	00
Colgate's Palm, 84 and 8	4 75
Colgate's Cashmere Toilet	4 50
Colgate's	1 75
Dr. Extra Wax	6
Olive	8

FISH.	
Lake Herring—¼ obls	$ 4 75 to 5 00
" ½ bbls	2 85 to 2 75
White Fish—½ bbls	5 75
" No. 2, bbls	5 63
Mackerel—No. 1, bbls	16 00 to 20 00
" No. 2, bbls	12 00 to 14 00
" No. 3, bbls	10 00 to 11 00
Labrador Herring—split bbls	9 50
" Bbl, bbls	6 50

STARCH.	
Common	06
Buffalo	09

SEMINOLES.	
Oat Meal, in bbls	$6 @10,00
Oat Meal, half bbls	3,00 " 5,00
Pearl Barley, bf bls	7,00 @ 7,50
Currants per lb	7¾

Sago and Tapioca	
Sago	8½
Extra C Standard	10¾
Porto Rico	8½@ 9¾

Lead-Prime Lo-flin	
Do., bar	15¾
Do., half barrels	16¾
Lard-Ref. for cans	16
Do., in 5 gallon cases	16
Do., in ½ bbls	16½
Do., in bbls	16¾
Do., 5 lb caddies	18
Do., 3 lb caddies	18
Do., 1 lb tins	17¾
Do., ½ lb tins	18¾
Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Do., 3 lb do	18¾
Do., 1 lb do	19
Ham Sausage	10

Lard-Prime Leaf in	
Do., 3 lb caddies	15¾
Do., half barrels	16¾
Lard-Ref. for cans	16
Do., in 5 gallon cases	16
Do., in ½ bbls	16½
Do., in bbls	16¾
Do., 5 lb caddies	18
Do., 3 lb caddies	18
Do., 1 lb tins	17¾
Do., ½ lb tins	18¾
Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Do., 3 lb do	18¾
Do., 1 lb do	19
Ham Sausage	10

HAMS—EXTRA. C.	
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10¾
Half Bacon, S. C.	12
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured	30
Canvas, ₱ doz	$7.00
Bacon Shoulders	9¾
Bacon Sides	13¾
Clear Sides	13¾
Canvas Hams	13¾
Sugar Hams	13¾
Sugar Shoulders	9¾
Bacon Sides	13¾
Clear Sides	13¾
Canvas Hams	13¾
Sugar Hams	13¾

HARDWARE—The market remains quiet for all descriptions except plump heavy steers, which are in good demand. Kip and Calf are in fair demand and scarce. Prices unchanged. We quote:

Green Salted Cows		9 cts. ₱ lb.	
"	Steers, Light	9¾	"
"	" Heavy	10@10½	"
"	Calf	12@13	"
Green butcher bulls		5	"
Green butcher cows		7	"
Green butcher steers, light		8	"

LEATHER—The general market is much the same as at last reported. Fine light spready Harness is in good demand; medium light is dull and low; heavy in fair demand; Upper, Kip and Calf are very dull; rough Leather is in better demand. We quote:

Oak Sole, country		0.34@ 0.37	
Oak Sole, city		0.35@ 0.42	
Oak Sole, B. A., heavy and mid		0.34@ 0.36	
Red Sole, Oronoco		0.26@ 0.31	
Red Sole, good dgd		0.27@ 0.29	
Oak, Rough		0.25@ 0.34	
Harness, city oak		0.38@ 0.41	
Harness, country		0.36@ 0.38	
Harness, No. 2 and common		0.32@ 0.35	
Fair Skirting		0.40@ 0.45	
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz		60@70.00	
Good Bridle		70@80.00	
Finished Calf		1.10@1.40	
Finished Upper, ₱ foot		0.19@ 0.24	
Finished Kips, ₱ piece		0.80@ 0.90	

MILL FEED—Continues in light supply, and with considerable inquiry the market is firm but prices are quotably higher; Bran, $1.20@1.30 ₱ cwt; Shipstuffs, Seconds and Shorts, $1.30@1.35; Middlings, $1.40@1.50; Chopped Feed, $1.50@1.60. MAPLE SYRUP—Is in light supply, and the most of what is held is old stock; quotable at $1.25@1.50 ₱ gallon jug.

ONIONS—$3.50@4.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition. Onion Sets, 16@17 ₱ bu.

OILS—Land Oil higher. Cincinnati extra winter strained, $1.17. We also quote: Lard, extra winter strained, $1.07. No. 2 winter strained, 77c ₱ gallon.

NUTS—Demand improving; sales of choice red at 7c; choice white, 8½ to 9 cents. Stocks here light.

POTATOES—There has been a very fair jobbing trade all week, and as the supply was just about sufficient to meet the demand, prices have been fully maintained, ranging from 60@70c ₱ bush. There does not appear to be much inquiry for carload lots.

POULTRY—The market is, and has been for some time past, almost bare of dressed poultry. Live Chickens in light supply; quotable at 60@75c ₱ pair by the coop.

PROVISIONS—The product of the hog at all the packing markets is higher. Sugar cured hams remaining, at the late advance, lower-relatively than shoulders and sides. It is the general opinion that values will increase, especially in Lard, and that summer will show very high prices for the entire hog product. Hams are now worth 12 to 13¾c in Chicago and Cincinnati in hundred tierce lots, and offered sparingly at these figures.

HAMS—EXTRA. C.	
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10¾
Half Bacon, S. C.	12
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured	30
Canvas, ₱ doz	$7.00
Bacon Shoulders	9¾
Bacon Sides	13¾
Clear Sides	13¾
Canvas Hams	13¾
Sugar Hams	13¾
Sugar Shoulders	9¾
Bacon Sides	13¾
Clear Sides	13¾
Canvas Hams	13¾
Sugar Hams	13¾

LONDON, April 5.—Petroleum: refined 10½@10¾d. Linseed oil 29@29¾s. Flour: western 27¾s.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Cotton active and firm; middling upland 6¾d; Orleans 6¾@6¾d; sales of 20,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Wheat 10@12d higher. Red Spring 9s 7d; white 9s 10d. Corn 1d higher. Mixed western 23s 6d. Pork 79s. Lard 74s. Bacon 64s. Tallow 41s 6d. Cheese 70s. Spirits turpentine 29s 6d. Petroleum 10d. Rosin 4s 6d. Tar 14s 6d. Clover seed 47s. Flour: Ohio extra 24s 6d; Baltimore extra 25s 6d; Philadelphia extra 25s 6d. Wheat: No 1 California 10s 3d; No 2 red western 9s 10d; No 2 white western 10s 2d; No 1 California 10s 3d. Corn: new mixed western 23s 6d; old mixed western 24s 6d. Oats 6s 3d. Barley 5s 6d. Pork 79s. Lard 74s. Bacon 64s. Tallow 41s 6d. Cheese 70s. Spirits turpentine 29s 6d. Petroleum 10d. Rosin 4s 6d. Tar 14s 6d. Clover seed 47s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 5, 1875.

FLOUR—Firm; spring extras sold at $4.75@4.80; white winter $5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and advanced; No 1 spring $1.02¾; No 2 fresh 99c regular; 97¾c bid for spot or seller April; $1.02¾ seller May; $1.02¾ seller June; No 3 93¾c; rejected 85@86c. Corn: demand active and part prices advanced; No 2 mixed regular 69¾c fresh; 71¾@72c spot; 77¾c bid seller May; rejected 70@70½c. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 regular 38¾c spot; 82¾c bid seller May; No 3 35¾c. Rye: new No 2 nominal at 90c. Barley: prime fermenting 56c; stock in sheds of jobbing grades 70c; fair 85c; prime to choice 60@70c. Whisky: sold at $1.08; offers steady; quiet at 1.08@1.08¼c. Corn meal steady; held at $4.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 6¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1.12@1.18. Corn firm at 72½@73c. Oats firm at 64@65c. Rye quiet at $1.13. Barley active; spring at 1.20@1.35. Pork firm and higher at $21.87½@22 spot. Lard: demand fair and market firm; steam sold at 13¾c; kettle held at 16c. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 8¾@8¾c; clear rib 11¾ @11¾c; clear 12c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 9, 12½@13c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1.11.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5.25@5.75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5.25@5.75; fancy $5.87½@7.50. Wheat slow; red $1.23@1.27; amber $1.27@1.28. Rye held at $1.05. Corn in good demand; prices firmer; yellow, 74@74½c; mixed, 73@73½c. Oats in good demand at 68@70c. Provisions firm. Pork $21.37½@21.50. Beef unchanged. Lard firm at 13¾@13¾c. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 27@28c; do firsts 25@26c. Cheese firm; western 16@16¾c. Eggs firm; western 24@26c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Flour steady; western super $4.25@4.75; do extra $5@5.12½; do family $5.50@6.75. Wheat firmer; No 1 amber western 1.24@1.25; No 2 do 1.21@1.22; No 1 red 1.20@1.21; No 2 do 1.17@1.18. Corn quiet and firm; western mixed 67c. Oats quiet; white western 58@70c; mixed 66@67c. Rye firm at 1.05@1.06. Provisions firm. Mess pork $22.50. Lard: Pennsylvania and Maryland 13½@13¾. Whisky quiet at $1.14@1.15. Provisions firm. Pork $22.50. Bacon: shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 12¾c; clear 13¾c. Butter dull; western tub and roll 16c. Petroleum nominally 23½c.

LONDON, April 5.—Petroleum: refined 10½@10¾d. Linseed oil 29@29¾s. Flour: western 27¾s.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Cotton active and firm; middling upland 6¾@6¾d; Orleans 6¾@6¾d; sales of 20,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Wheat 10@12d higher. No 2 red spring 9s 7d; white 9s 10d. Corn 1d higher. Mixed western 23s 6d. Pork 79s. Lard 74s. Bacon 64s. Tallow 41s 6d. Cheese 70s. Spirits turpentine 29s 6d. Petroleum 10d. Rosin 4s 6d. Tar 14s 6d. Clover seed 47s. Flour: Ohio extra 24s 6d; Baltimore extra 25s 6d; Philadelphia extra 25s 6d. Wheat: No 1 California 10s 3d; No 2 red western 9s 10d; No 2 white western 10s 2d; No 1 California 10s 3d. Corn: new mixed western 23s 6d; old mixed western 24s 6d. Oats 6s 3d. Barley 5s 6d. Pork 79s. Lard 74s. Bacon 64s. Tallow 41s 6d. Cheese 70s. Spirits turpentine 29s 6d. Petroleum 10d. Rosin 4s 6d. Tar 14s 6d. Clover seed 47s.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Flour quiet; receipts 10,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4.40@4.70; common to good $4.85@5.10; good to choice $5.15@5.40; white wheat extra $5.45@5.60; Minnesota extra $5.15@5.25; white extra $5.50@5.60; Ohio extra $5.15@5.25; white do $5.50@5.60; Southern extra $5.15@5.25; white do $5.50@5.60; Pacific extra $5.15@5.25; white do $5.50@5.60; Rye flour firm at $5.10@5.30. Corn meal quiet at $3.60@3.65. Wheat: receipts 28,000 bush; sales 70,000 bush; unsettled and irregular; No 2 spring $1.07½@1.07¾; No 3 do $1.04@1.04½; No 2 red winter $1.12@1.12½; No 3 do $1.08@1.08½; No 1 white $1.15@1.15½; No 2 do $1.12@1.12½; No 1 amber $1.15@1.15½; No 2 do $1.12@1.12½; No 1 red $1.15@1.15½; No 2 do $1.12@1.12

HOME NEWS.

Those of our subscribers who have changed their places of residence, will please leave word at this office, in order that the GAZETTE may follow them to their new homes.

Presentation to Chief White.

Mr. Wm. White, Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, was presented last night with a valuable gold watch of the most approved manufacture. It cost $350 and was a gift from the members of the Fire Department. The presentation took place in the rooms of the Fire Commission and was made by Mr. S. P. Fulton. The "ticker" was received by the Chief, who, in a pertinent speech, promised to see justice done though the heavens should fall. The affair was a genuine surprise to all save the initiated.

The Monongahela Wharf.

A meeting of the Monongahela Wharf Committee was held last night, and it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Hahn, to recommend to Councils ordinances reducing the rate of wharfage charged the Brownsville Packet line, twenty per cent. less than it now is, and establishing a wharf on the South Side. The March pay rolls amounting to $143.33 for the North Side and $108.33 for the South Side were approved and ordered to be paid. The receipts for March were $702 from the North Side and $200 from the South Side.

Heavy Failures.

The Cascade and Escanaba Iron Companies filed petitions to be adjudged bankrupts yesterday, in the United States District Court. The total liabilities of the Cascade Company foot up $488,000, and that of the Escanaba $171,000, or altogether $659,000. The assets foot up between $300,000 and $400,000. These include twenty-eight hundred acres of iron-ore land in Michigan owned by the Cascade, and the furnace and thirty-two thousand acres of timber land in the same State owned by the Escanaba Company. It is said that the prospects are very good for a compromise at about fifty cents on the dollar.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

An Old Man Badly Beaten.

Yesterday morning about seven o'clock a man by the name of McAdew got into a quarrel with one Black on Webster avenue, above Roberts street. After talking for a short time it is said that McAdew jumped over into Black's yard and struck the old man over the head with a club, inflicting serious wounds which may result fatally. Last evening the unfortunate man was lying at his residence in an unconscious state and in a critical condition. It is feared he will not be able to survive his injuries.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

Determined to Die.

Some time ago a woman named Mrs. Dimmey, who resides on Chestnut street, Allegheny, attempted to commit suicide by cutting the arteries of her arm. On last Saturday she again attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself, but was again prevented from accomplishing her desire. Dr. B. B. Smith was summoned and in examining her found she was insane and at once had her removed to the insane department of the City Poor House.

DROWNED.

Death of a Young Son of Rev. Wm. Beyer.

Information was received in the city yesterday of the death by drowning, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, of Paul, son of Rev. Wm. Beyer, pastor of Grace Evangelical German Lutheran Church, on High street. From what could be learned it appears that the lad, who was attending college at Fort Wayne, went, in company with two or three companions, to visit his grandmother who resides a few miles from Fort Wayne. While out skiff riding, or crossing a small stream, the party was precipitated into the water and Paul Beyer and one of his companions were drowned. The former was about fifteen years of age.

ALMOST DROWNED.

A Little Child Narrowly Escapes.

Yesterday afternoon a little son of Mr. M. V. B. Douthett, of the *Post*, narrowly escaped being drowned. The parents reside on Mt. Washington, and there is a small cistern in the cellar. The mother went out a few moments before to get a pail of water from the large cistern in the yard and when she returned the little boy, who is about three years of age, was missing from the sitting-room. She searched about the child and when she found him lying in the cistern, which is about four feet deep and had about two feet of water in it. The child when found was insensible, and had apparently stopped breathing, but prompt measures for resuscitation were resorted to and in about half an hour it gave evidences of life. Last evening it had almost recovered and gave evidence of the return of all its childish vivacity. We are glad to be able to record that the matter did not result seriously.

LETTING CONTRACTS.

Allegheny Water Works Department.

Last evening the Water Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting and opened the bids for supplies of material and fuel needed by the department, after which they let the contracts as follows:

Miscellaneous castings, to Onions & Baldwin, at 2 1-10 cents per pound.

Pipe, to Wm. Smith, at $40.50 per ton.

Branches and sleeves, to Onions & Baldwin, at 2 1-4 cents per pound for branches and 2 13-100 cents per pound for sleeves.

Stopcocks, to Armstrong & Hutchison, 4 inch at $15.00; 6 inch at $21.00; 8 inch at $35.00; 10 inch at $46.00; 12 inch at $69.00; 15 inch at $100; 20 inch at $170.

Fire plugs, to Armstrong & Hutchison, at $38.

Stopcock boxes, to Samuel Hastings, at $5.25 for stopcock boxes; $3.50 for fire plug boxes; $3.00 for heagoual and $2.25 for washout boxes.

Coal, to George and Peter Moul, for 8 cents for nut coal and 4 cents for slack.

THE PENALTY.

Result of the Hearing in the Cock Fighting Case.

H. S. Hixenbaugh, Pat. McLaughlin, M. Rogers, Wm. Peach, John Simmons and August Dell, charged by Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, with cock fighting, had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Mark Donley, of the South Side. All the defendants plead guilty of the charge brought against them and were disposed of as follows: McLaughlin, Rogers and Peach were fined twenty dollars and costs, which they paid. Hixenbaugh forked over ten dollars and costs, and Simmons and Dell, being unable to pay a like amount, were sentenced by the Alderman to thirty days' imprisonment in the work house. Learning that the two latter would be locked up for the night, before being taken to Claremont, Superintendent Street furnished them money with which to buy some their supper and breakfast. The "birds," four in number, which were captured when the raid was made, were forfeited to the Humane Society, and will be sold for its benefit.

ALLEGHENY STREETS.

Meeting of the Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. W. Ackley in the chair.

The following contracts were awarded:

For grading and paving of Chapel alley, awarded to Fred. Gwinner for the sum of $1,086 65; for grading and paving Gerst alley, awarded to same party for $2,440 65; for the grading and paving of Short alley, awarded to Carl Wynn for the sum of $451 04.

Chairman Ackley stated that he would probably be absent from the city for some time, and not be able to attend the meetings of the committee, and as it was necessary that some person should be designated to sign such papers as require the signature of the chairman, he suggested that a Vice President be elected to attend to such matters during his absence.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, Mr. N. H. Voegtly was elected Vice President.

The committee then adjourned to visit Fairmount street.

The Engineer was directed to prepare an ordinance requiring all property holders to make the necessary connection with sewers to drain their property.

Adjourned.

THE STABBING AFFRAY.

Condition of the Wounded Man Yesterday—Consultation Among Physicians—He is Thought to be Improving—The Prisoner Released.

Last evening Drs. Harditmeyer, Dickson and Hechelman visited John Beck, the man who was stabbed on Spring Hill, Allegheny, on Sunday evening, at his home on Kilkenbeck street, and made a careful examination of his wounds. They found that the wound between the left shoulder blade and the spine, which is nearly three inches in length is the most serious, although no vital organ has been injured, while the other wound in the back is merely a flesh wound. Hopes of his recovery are entertained by his physicians. Dr. Harditmeyer, who called on Mayor Phillips last night and notified him. Mr. Knoblauch was then released on $2,000 bail for a hearing Friday afternoon. Early yesterday morning Alderman Krehan went securitety in the sum of $1,000 for the appearance of Otto Frey for a hearing before Mayor Phillips on Friday morning. Frey is so badly used up that he was not able to leave his home. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon Mayor Phillips went to Beck's residence and took an information charging Knoblauch with felonious assault and battery.

In our report of the affair yesterday morning we erred in saying that it occurred in front of Mr. Zang's house, as it took place nearly a square from his house. Knoblauch still denies the cutting and it seems that no person saw who did the cutting, although Beck is positive that Knoblauch did it. The full facts in regard to the matter will be brought out at the hearing on Friday.

Dr. Sadler, Oculist and Aurist,

has removed to No. 256 Penn avenue. Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh specialties. Spectacles perfectly adjusted to weak eyes. 1TTHS

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

It is "pound parties" now.

Pittsburgh uses daily 14,168,875 gallons of water.

And now our champion spellers are called "orthographomaniacs."

Allegheny Councils will hold a regular meeting on Thursday evening.

Retail merchants report trade somewhat more encouraging within the past few days.

Sixth street, between Penn avenue and the bridge, is the beauty spot of Pittsburgh.

"Reddy," the newsboy is in jail. He stole a dollar and a half's worth of newspapers.

The time for the singing birds has come, but the birds generally have gone back on the season.

Philadelphians, judging from their journals, take a great interest in our Centennial tea parties.

Charles Boho was arrested yesterday by Detective Pender, on a charge of piloting without a license.

The remains of a pretty good sized forest are lodged against the piers of the Hand street bridge.

There is a probability that the cases of Murray and Myers will be carried to the Supreme Court of the State.

Another meeting was held at Wilkinsburg last night in the interest of the public schools of that place.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny city will hold a regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening.

A general street fight took place in Thirty-ninth street on Monday night, which resulted in a few sore heads.

"The spring time has come gentle Annie," but Assistant City Clerk Booth can't appreciate it. He has been vaccinated.

Workmen are actively engaged in putting the Allegheny Parks in order, but thus far nature has not lent much assistance.

Superintendent Richardson thinks he will have one of the old engines at the Allegheny Water Works ready for use on Wednesday.

Some time during Sunday night the stable of John Dougherty, constable of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, was entered, and the harness stolen.

A lot of manufactured glass ware was stolen from the factory of Messrs. Campbell, Jones & Co., of the South Side, on Sunday night. No clue to the thieves.

A box of starch was found by Constable Shore in the Eighth ward yesterday, which had been stolen from John Friday's grocery, corner of Wylie and Fulton streets.

They are improving the shining hours now night and day to get Library Hall in proper trim for the Centennial tea parties. The first party will be given on Wednesday evening.

A fight occurred in front of Peter Berger's saloon, on Center avenue, about eight o'clock last night. Lieutenant Mike Harrison and a number of other officers scattered the crowd.

The members of the Duquesne Club and a number of railroad officials started from the Union depot yesterday on an excursion over the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A "pound party" will be given at the Bloomfield Presbyterian church on Thursday evening, each attendant being a sealed packet weighing one pound, which is auctioned off like unclaimed baggage.

Two of the watchmen at the Penitentiary resigned yesterday morning, and the resignations were accepted. The escape of aconvict from the institution recently had something to do with the resignations.

The Committee on Fire Engines, of Allegheny Councils, met last evening, Mr. S. D. Sholes, presiding. The monthly pay roll, amounting to $6,555, was approved, as were bills amounting to about $4,500.

The cheerful sound of the school bell fell upon the juvenile tympanum yesterday—calling from marble playing, kite flying and kindred business so essential to juvenile happiness—to sterner duties in scholastic halls.

There will be a spelling match in the Knapp's Battery Armory, on Marion avenue, this evening for the benefit of the Hope Mission Sabbath School. A fine contest and an abundance of enjoyment is anticipated.

While out riding a day or two ago Mr. John Chislett and his daughter were thrown out of their buggy, by the upsetting of the vehicle on Fifth avenue, and Mr. Chislett was cut on the head and Miss Chislett's arm dislocated.

Councilman William Kerr's wife of the Eighth ward has been lying in a critical condition for two days on account of having sent out to a drug store for medicine on Saturday and a mistake having been made in putting up the preparation which she took.

Yesterday morning about half past seven o'clock a fire broke out on Beaver avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny, at Henry Griffin's millinery and hair working shop. The stock, window and its contents were destroyed, at a loss of about $300. The department did not go into service.

An information has been made against William Alcock before Deputy Mayor Hoerr, of the South Side, by officer Joseph McCoy, charging him with having in his difficulty grew out of the puddlers riot hearing before Mayor McCarty on Saturday afternoon. A warrant has been issued.

Mrs. Julia Woods yesterday morning entered information before Squire Kreuter charging J. F. DeJones, Andrew Harcum, Wm. Douglass, Robert Fell and C. Gofler with forcible entry. The parties were arrested and gave bail in the sum of $500 for a hearing, save DeJones, who was held in $500.

The City Property Committee, of Allegheny Councils, met last evening, Mr. George Cachran presiding. Bills to the amount of about $400 were approved. Some repairs were ordered to be made in the Mayor's office. Some other routine business, of no public importance, was transacted.

The Board of Viewers yesterday heard parties interested in the opening of Second avenue, Pesport from the Birmingham bridge to the railroad crossing above Glenwood, has been asleased, the cost being $22,072. This assessment is separate and distinct from the cost of paving the avenue.

An action was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday by Henry Johnson and Melvin Francis, both colored puddlers, who were assaulted on the South Side a few days ago, as alleged, by James Dumpey. A capias was issued in each case, and bail was fixed by the Court at $1,500 on each action.

Calvin B. White and Jefferson Morgan were committed by Deputy Mayor Hoerr of the South Side yesterday, on a charge of larceny, preferred by Alex. Dean. It is alleged that the defendants stole a side of beef from the premises of the complainant, a portion of which was found in White's boarding place.

Democratic candidates for office in Fayette county are springing up rapidly. So far as heard from four have announced themselves for Prothonotary, four for Register and Recorder, seven for Treasurer, eleven for County Commissioner, six for Auditor and two for Poor House Director—twenty-nine in all. And yet they are not happy.

Richard Barrows, a blacksmith in the employ of Jones & Laughlin, has been missing since Saturday, and his friends fear that he has met with some mishap. He was last seen at the market house at about half-past eight o'clock on Saturday night. He is represented as a steady man, and resided with his wife on Larkins alley, in the seventy-fourth ward.

A few days ago Jacob Hoffman and Charles Wolf, of the South Side, made a horse trade which the latter became dissatisfied with and wanted to trade back again. Not having his desire gratified it is alleged that he exchanged horses by going to the stable of Hoffman on Pine street for that purpose, which has led to an information against him before Deputy Mayor Hoerr for horse stealing. A warrant was issued.

In our issue of yesterday we referred to a row which took place in a house occupied by Jacob Miller, on Liberty street near Twenty-ninth, and that Miller's wife had been wounded in the head by a shot fired by Miller at one of his assailants. Miller was arrested by Detective Rivers, but was subsequently released, when he made informations against the parties who were in his house at the time, charging them with felonious assault and battery.

Dr. W. W. Cole, Health Physician of Allegheny City, reports twenty deaths during the week ending Saturday last, as follows: Pneumonia, 1; syphilis, 1; accident, 1; unknown, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; premature birth, 1; general debility, 1; congestion of brain, 1; convulsions, 3; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; typhus fever, 1; hypertrophy of heart, 1; phthisis, 1; still born, 2; typhoid fever, 1; pneumonia, 1. White, 17; colored, 3; males, 9; females, 11.

An information was made against W. A. Campbell by P. Goodin, before Alderman Kreiman, of the South Side, yesterday, charging him with extortion and blackmailing. It is alleged that on the 9th of January the accused did, by threats of prosecution on the charge of illegal liquor selling, compel him to pay $150, part in cash and part by note of hand, and although the said charge was groundless, fearing the expense of said suit and the injury to his good name, he gave him the amount claimed.

The fire early yesterday morning, instead of being on the north side of the Allegheny river, was at Hatley's cooper shop, corner of Forty-fifth and Railroad streets. It was discovered in the fourth floor and is thought to have been caused by a defective flue. The loss will amount to about $10,000, which is confined entirely to the three upper stories, the fire not reaching the first story where the machinery is located. The works, which are owned by a company, of which Henry Harley, of New York, is the principal stockholder, have not been in operation for more than two years. A watchman has been employed about the premises during all that time, although it is stated that a new man went on duty a few weeks since.

Fine colored work and Catalogues with wood cuts in seven colors, at the Job Printing House of Reed, Johnston & Co., No. 178 Wood street.

Hard Bread,

the same as used by the army, can be had at Marvin's, 91 and 93 Liberty St.

No Last Year Stock.

Buy Kedzie Filters fresh from the manufacturer, at H. C. REINEMAN'S, No. 201 Penn avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Thos. A. Briggs, executor of Thos. W. Briggs (owner of the steamer Charley McDonald) vs. Jas. A. Stewart. An argument was had on the rule to show cause why the libel for damages should not be dismissed. Decision of the Court withheld.

Jacob Kerner, of Erie, and Geo. Blackhern, of Bedford county, filed petitions for the adjudication, in bankruptcy, of themselves. Referred to Register Woodruff.

Jos. Kirkpatrick, of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and William Bagaley, S. H. Hartman, Waterman Palmer and Wm. Smith, and Joseph Kirkpatrick, executors of James Lyons, deceased, all forming a co-partnership called the "Cascade Iron Company." The usual order was granted to show cause why the said parties should not be adjudged bankrupts.

Joseph Kirkpatrick also filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and Murt K. Salisbury, Andrew Kloman, Sam. H. Hartman, Wm. Smith and Joseph Kirkpatrick, executors of James Lyons, deceased, and Waterman Palmer, forming the co-partnership known as the Escanaba Furnace Company. The same order was granted as in the first instance.

In the case of Otto Hensel, bankrupt, the petition of James A. McKean, Esq., for compensation as solicitor for said bankrupt, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Highland & King, bankrupts. Petition of W. C. Friend, Esq., for compensation as solicitor for the petitioning creditors, presented and order made referring the same to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Blackmore & Wilson, bankrupts. Similar petition filed by Messrs. D. T. Watson and W. C. Friend and the same referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*)

In the case of John R. Murdock, guardian, vs. David McIlvaine, an action to recover for rent alleged to be due, the jury found for plaintiff for $161.37½.

The case of John W. Culmer vs. the Culmer Spring Company, an action to recover for expenditures alleged to have been made by plaintiff as agent of the defendant company, is on trial.

In the two cases of Samuel McKelvey and others, vs. Wm. Thaw, Chas. J. Clarke and others, actions of ejectment for some eight lots on Second avenue, adjoining Everson & Preston's mill, in the Eighth ward, the jury found for defendants. The property is worth some $60,000 or $70,000.

In the case of Geo. Stillerick et al. vs. Conrad Rout and Conrad Eberhart, judgment of non suit was entered.

In the divorce case of Wm. A. Springer vs. Rachel Springer, a subpœna was awarded as prayed for.

In the case of Adam Hoerr vs. Hugh Rippey, an action for work and labor done, the jury found for defendant.

The case of Peter Aikens vs. McConnell & Keeny, an action for labor done in hauling, is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Jamison vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.
Cluley vs. McKelvy et al.
Lanahan & Co. vs. Lacey.
Miller vs. Scanlon.
Wallace vs. McMurray et al.
Goff & Son vs. Duff.
Pennock et al. vs. Lenhart et al.
Carr vs. Henderson et al.
McMahon & Bro. vs. Phillips.
Clark vs. Frew et al.
Anselm vs. Itzel.
Ivory & Co. vs. Randolph & Bro.
Woodward, administrator, vs. Baldwin township.
Quirk et al. vs. Murphy.
Garber vs. Woods et al.
Iron City Bank vs. Gass, Hill.
Summers vs. Dillon et al.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judge White.*)

The case of W. A. Campbell vs. the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, an action to recover for furnishing material and for leasing the road, amounting to about $2,500, is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Hage vs. Overbeck et al.
Mills vs. Jamison.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. Jamison et al.
Dean vs. Snodgrass.
Gallagher, trustee vs. Cowley.
Same vs. same.
Marshall for use vs. Boggus et al.
Derr vs. Gulick et al.
Sabita vs. Sabita.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

Robert McDonough was convicted of larceny from the person of C. G. Page, of a gold watch.

David Hall having pleaded guilty to three indictments for selling liquor on Sunday, charged by Wm. B. Rea, was fined $100 and costs on each, making $300 in all, excluding costs.

Patrick Monahan, Sr., was convicted of the larceny of a lot of goods from the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, in Allegheny.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Daniel Haggerty indicted for adultery, on the oath of his wife, the counsel finished addressing the jury yesterday and after the charge of the Court this morning, the case will be submitted.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Thos. Deville et al.,	Thos. J. Dunn et al.,
J. J. Hays et al.,	W. J. White et al.,
John H. Thorp,	M. Gowan,
Adam Gripp, (2)	Warner Powell,
Jacob Carle, Jr.,	Chas. Bell.
John Sullivan,	Peter Hoffmeister et al.,
David Croft,	
Robert Anderson (2),	Mary Schaffer,
Saml. McBride et al.,	Thos. E. Burt,
George Groff,	Francis Morton.
Andrew Busha,	

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Meeting of the Water Committee Last Night—Supplies for the Ensuing Year—The Bids.

The Water Committee met in regular session last night. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the pay rolls and monthly bills amounting to $11,634.20 were examined and ordered to be paid. These include the bill of A. Hartupee for making a new cylinder for the Sampson engine at the new water works.

A claim made by Felix Negley, Esq., for discounts, was referred to a special committee. Mr. Negley has the contract for furnishing them with water, and his claim, which he alleges that the contract calls for the payment of his bills in cash. Upon presenting his warrants to the City Treasurer, payment was refused, and he was obliged to have them discounted, thereby sustaining a loss of overtwo hundred dollars.

A number of bids for fire plugs, miscellaneous and special castings, ferrules, oil, etc., were opened, for the ensuing year, were opened as follows:

MISCELLANEOUS CASTINGS.

Onions & Baldwin	$40 00 per ton.
Dickson, Marshal & Co	50 00 " "
Pittsburgh Manufacturing Co.	52 50 " "
Atlas Works	50 50 " "
A. Tomlinson & Co.	50 00 " "
Fisher, Thomas & Co.	52 50 " "
Henry A. Freyvogle	50 00 " "
Wm. Smith	52 00 " "
A. Hartupee	50 00 " "
James Marshall & Co.	49 99 " "
Thomas Catlin	52 00 " "

WATER PIPES.

Armstrong & Hutchinson	$64 43 per ton.
Jas. Marshall & Co.	48 99 " "
Atlas Works	71 83 " "
Thomas Rees	68 64 " "

SPECIAL CASTINGS.

James Marshall & Co.	$79 90 per ton.
Wm. Smith	60 00 " "

FIRE PLUGS.

A. Hartupee	$40 00 per ton.
Thomas Rees	45 00 " "
Armstrong & Hutchinson	40 00 " "
Pittsburgh Manufacturing Co	42 00 " "
Atlas Works	44 20 " "

FERRULES, &c.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.	$10 50 per doz.
A. Fulton, Son & Co.	10 25 " "
A. J. McKenna	12 75 " "
Loughrey & Coll	9 48 " "

After a long and tedious discussion the contract for miscellaneous castings was awarded to Onions & Baldwin; for water pipes to James Marshall & Co.; for fire plugs to A. Hartupee, and for ferrules, &c., to A. Fulton, Son & Co. The bid of Loughrey & Coll, on ferrules, &c., was thrown out because it was not accompanied by a bond as called for in the advertisement. The contract for stop-gates was let to Armstrong & Hutchinson. On the awarding of the contract for miscellaneous castings, which is the course of a year amounts to a considerable sum, there was a long and determined fight. Some of the members of the committee desired to throw out the bid of Wm. Smith because it was not accompanied by a bond. The contract was in one time given to James Marshall & Co., but that action was reconsidered and after a lengthy debate it was let to Wm. Smith on the condition that he files his bond within three days, and in the event of that not being done it goes to James Marshall & Co., whose bond was on hand last night. For furnishing oil the only bid was from Paine, Albert & Trip, and as no bond accompanied it, it was laid over until the next meeting.

Water Assessor Jones was allowed another clerk during the busy season and the committee adjourned.

The Water Extension Committee decided to hold a meeting on Friday night.

New Undertaking Establishment

S. P. Emmel & Co. have opened a new undertaking establishment at No. 53 West Ohio street, Allegheny, and have made thorough provisions for the extensive business their facilities and wide acquaintance warrants them in anticipating. They are prepared to furnish, immediately, all kinds and classes of burial caskets, coffins, shrouds, crapes and other funeral goods, as well as hearses, carriages, &c., &c. So complete is their establishment, and so perfect all their appointments and arrangements that, with the long experience of the individual members of the firm, they cannot fail to give unqualified satisfaction to every patron and party intrusting orders to them, while their prices will be as low as any other house in the city.

Reed, Johnston & Co., No. 178 Wood street, have every facility for the execution in gobd style of manufacturers' price lists, bill-heads, circulars, cards, etc.

Catalogues and Wood cut work in the highest style of art at No. 178 Wood street, Reed, Johnston & Co.

THE PEST HOUSE SITE.

The Citizens of the Hill District Hold a Meeting to Ask for its Removal—A Number of Addresses Made—Resolutions Adopted—A Committee Appointed to Visit Councils—Another Meeting to be Held one Week from To-night.

The citizens of the hill district, comprising the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards, held a meeting last night, on the corner of Wylie avenue and Kirkpatrick street, for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the location of the "City Pest House," in the last named ward. The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock, and Mr. John McLaren called to the chair. On taking the chair, the President stated the object of the meeting and asked Charles P. Duff, Esq., to give a history of the choosing of the present site for a pest house. On taking the floor (which in this case was a wagon bed) Mr. Duff said that in the performance of the duty assigned him he would be as brief as the subject would admit. He then said the Board of Health thought that a corporation could maintain a hospital of the description named better than private individuals and at much cheaper rates, which theory proved false. Councils legislated upon the subject of a site for a pest house, and after failing in different ways finally authorized the Board of Health to purchase a site privately in the Eleventh, Twelfth or Thirteenth ward, as the case might be. This action on their part was properly beyond their power, so the speaker claimed. He then said that the first hitch was in the fact that Councils refused to make the proper appropriation and that when this became known the citizens of the "Hill District" sent in their petitions asking that there should be no payment made on the tract of land in question. Mr. Duff further stated that the purchase was not authorized by law because it had not been made in accordance with the law, and that on the same day which Councils made provision for the payment for the site they passed a resolution for its sale, causing the question to arise as to whether or not the legislative bodies of the city had acted in good faith. Councils, he said, may be putting up temporary buildings to ascertain the feeling of the people on this subject. Another question arises as to the wisdom of the selection as soon as the citizens of the Thirteenth ward had agreed to put $650,000 into street improvements. Along came the Board of Health with the pest house project, which depreciates the value of property to such an extent that it is doing an injustice to the residents of the district. The speaker argued that the only remedy which could be had was for the property holders to insist that the Board of Health carry out the resolution of Councils authorizing the sale of the site. He said such an institution in that locality would soon prove a nuisance; that a person could not feel safe in his own domicil for he would not know what moment a small-pox patient would come and ring the door bell to inquire "Where is the pest house?" He thought such parties would soon be wandering all around over the hills and could not help spreading the disease among those with whom they would come in contact.

Mr. Duff closed his remarks by suggesting that the poor farm was the place for the erection of such an institution, if there was any necessity for one, but thought if the city would give them proper encouragement, the charity hospital would soon be filled with all the patients who might need attention.

Mr. Henry Metzgar, Councilman from the Thirteenth ward, was called upon, and responded by saying that he would not be a poor policy for the city to maintain a pest house inside the corporation, as it would depreciate property to such an extent wherever located that the revenue from taxes would be greatly diminished. He agreed with the first speaker in locating the poor farm the place for such a building.

Mr. James Breen was next introduced, who said Captain Ward had an elephant to sell when the pest house was talked of, that the city bought the sick elephant and that it had paid $43,350 for an animal worth about $5,000.

Dr. Thorn was opposed to the Thirteenth ward taking care of all the subjects in the city of Pittsburgh. He said the residents did not object to looking after its own patients if the city is divided into districts, but it did object to hauling the sick from all parts of the city through the streets, thereby exposing the children to disease who often hung on to a vehicle which was being driven along the street. He said the fault was in the property holders of the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards that such an idea was ever entertained by the city at the present time; that the people should have risen up in opposition to it at the beginning.

Mr. Duff then presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Councils of Pittsburgh did agree and have since issued certificates of indebtedness in payment for the purchase of a pest house site on condition that the said site should be sold; and whereas, The Board of Health have ignored the action of Councils in the premises, and have contracted for the erection of a Pest House on the lot purchased, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call the attention of Councils to the petitions signed by 19,000 citizens, and now on file, and appeal to them to protect us.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to visit Councils and lay before them our reasons for asking that our property be not depreciated by the erection of a Pest House.

The following committee was appointed to visit Councils: Messrs. Charles P. Duff, Dr. Thorne, E. P. Jones, Robert Inder, C. H. Love and Joseph C. Dickson.

Mr. Duff moved that when the audience disperse a meeting be held again on Tuesday night of next week, and that the committee appointed perform the work designed them at the meeting of Councils next Monday. Adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

A LIVELY KNOCK DOWN.

One of the Contestants Comes Out of the Battle Pretty Well Used Up.

On Sabbath afternoon a fire occurred in the Thirteenth ward, and the department being called out, the William Phillips engine, on Centre avenue, responded to the call. It is said that Charlie Rice, driver, was insulted and called ugly names by Fred Neiman, and that the conversation used between the two parties had the effect to stir up a little bad blood in both their veins. After returning to the engine house the parties had a little "set to," which ended in a short time. Yesterday Neiman visited the engine house again, and the old quarrel was slightly revived, but Rice paid but little attention to it and went out to give the horses their exercise. It is said that he was followed from one street to another by Neiman, and that as soon as he (Rice) had finished exercising his horses he went to the stable and told the foreman that Neiman was spoiling for a fight and that he was going to give it to him. The twain went out into the yard back of the engine house and the work was begun, which lasted for half an hour. Neiman came out of the fight with a black eye and battered up and a deep cut under one eye which required medical attention. Dr. Thorn was called upon to dress his wounds, who stated to our reporter that the man was severely injured but not seriously. The fight took place at about four o'clock.

THE LATEST STYLES.

Novelties in Looking Glasses—The New Mantel Mirror—Fine Mantel Pieces, &c.

Styles and fashions change in every class of goods, and in looking glass frames as much as any other. A visit to the store of S. Boyd & Co., at 66 Fifth avenue, amply proves this fact. Among other novelties on exhibition is a new style mantel glass frame called the Parisian pattern. The novelty consists in the arrangement of three bands of wood in adjustable layers, each of which can be substituted for the other at the will of the owner. By this means the frame can either be put into black walnut grey maple or white maple, and the change can be made without trouble or labor. This is the latest style introduced, and is already becoming very popular. In addition to this Messrs. Boyd & Co. have in stock a full line of pier glasses, mantel glasses, cornices, picture frames, &c., all of the most recent styles and approved finish. They are now selling glasses at remarkably low rates, in fact at a reduction of nearly forty per cent. on the prices of last year. Another specialty with the firm is the manufacture of white mantel pieces which are exceedingly artistic in style. One of these now on exhibition in the window of No. 66 Fifth avenue, is really worth inspecting asa work of art.

Read This Twice.

Parties who are in search of something in the line of carpets really elegant in quality, beautiful and artistic in color and design, and low in price, are invited to an inspection of the very rich, tasteful and excellent assortment of carpets just received by Henry McCallum, No. 77 Fifth avenue. The quality of these goods is beyond question, and the styles and patterns, at low prices, are to be obtained in the city. Before you make your purchases of spring carpets step into No. 77 and see these goods and their prices.

For the Centennial Tea Party.

The china cups and saucers which are to be used at the Centennial Tea Party, at Library Hall, and which are to be presented to those in attendance, are very handsome in design and of the finest French china. They were manufactured by Messrs. H. C. Reineman & Co., whose store is at No. 201 Penn street. During a brief visit to the store this morning, we had an opportunity of examining the ware.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship, Exchange and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Idaho, at New York, State of Louisiana, at New York; Celtic, at New York; Maas, at New York; City of Chester, at Queenstown; Holsatia, at Plymouth; Ohio, at Lewes; State of Nevada, at Antwerp.

Circulars, Cards.

Bill Heads, Catalogues, Manufacturers Price Lists and all other kinds of job work executed with neatness and dispatch, by Reed, Johnston & Co., No. 178 Wood street.

The Best—The Cheapest.

The best and cheapest house furnishing and ornamental goods in the city at H. C. REINEMAN'S, 201 Penn avenue.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The greatest spectacular event of the season was the production last night of "The Deluge; or Paradise Lost," in which the famous Kiralfy's and the celebrated Faust family appeared. The display of scenery and rich costumery was very fine and probably has never been surpassed in this city. The ballet has been largely augmented in order to lend additional attractiveness and interest to the play, and that it accomplishes the desired object is unquestionable. The march of the Amazonian female warriors, in the fourth act, under the skillfull leadership of Miss Katie Baker, was quite well executed, and drew frequent rounds of applause. The Kiralfy's and the acrobatic Faust's were given a warm reception. The play did not run as smoothly as it might have done but a little unevenness was to be expected on the first presentation, when so many new persons had their places and evolutions to learn. It is probable all defects will be remedied by to-night.

The Centennial Tea Party.

The Centennial Tea Party commences to-morrow evening at Library Hall. The work of decorating commenced yesterday, and will be completed for the opening night. The entire parquette will be covered with flooring, at a height of three feet above the level of the stage, and will make a platform large enough for all the tables and sufficient to accommodate in addition all who may wish to be on it for gastronomical or other purposes. The Library and Art Gallery will also be thrown open to the patrons of the Tea Party.

Academy of Music.

Three representations of the new opera bouffe, "Girofle-Girofla," will be given at the Academy of Music during the latter part of this week, commencing on Friday night. That it met with eminent success in New York all amusement lovers are well aware, and it will be produced here with as much completeness as there.

Trimbles' Varieties.

The new stars were given a flatterinz welcome last night and at once ingratiated themselves in popular favor. Mr. and Mrs. George Ware and their combination constitute the chief attraction.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

THE VOKES FAMILY will return to this country in August, for a tour of eleven weeks.

A LONDON actress has refused to accept a packet of diamonds sent her by a noble lord of high degree.

OLIVE LOGAN'S household effects were sold recently, going at very low prices. The books brought 27½ cents apiece.

ON the third of March the Grand Opera House in Paris closed for want of artists. Six leading tenors were all disabled with colds.

DANCING has done for Venturoli, and she has done with dancing. Ten years ago she was a noted premiere, now she is a neglected paralytic.

THE Richings-Bernard company are about to disband by mutual consent. It will be reorganized under a new name, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard leaving the troupe.

SALVENI, the tragedian, has been engaged by Mr. Mapleson, of the Drury Lane Opera House, for a short season of Italian plays, prior to the commencement of the opera season.

WHY don't Davy Crockett use his rifle instead of his arm, to bar the door of his cabin against the howling wolves? He enjoys a fine time on hand, and after laying down the weapon, forgets all about it, notwithstanding it is in the corner all the time. If he would do this, he might make love to Eleanor for twenty-four hours, and employ his arm much better than in holding the door fast.

FROM European advices, we learn of the death of Mr. Benjamin Lumley, the well known Italian Opera Manager, on the 16th inst. He was born in 1812. He was educated for the legal profession. He became director of Her Majesty's Theatre in 1841. In 1847, Jenny Lind made her appearance under his management. The latter years of his operatic life were marked by the brilliant success of Piccolomini, Lietzena, Ogliati and others.

OLIVE LOGAN'S household possessions were sold at auction a day or two ago. The library was a very ordinary collection, and the curiosities were still less valuable. A set of satin-covered furniture brought the highest price—$100; a carved oak stagger, once owned by Victor Hugo, sold for $10, and the books went at an average of 27½ cents each. And these results were accomplished under the guidance of Favor, who happened to be the auctioneer.

MAGGIE MITCHELL is going to play "Jane Shore" in San Francisco. This tragedy, although two hundred years old, is unfamiliar to the stage of to-day. It used to be invariably produced in London, on the nights of the holiday season, previous to the pantomime. One of its scenes is borrowed from "Richard III," and it is altogether a gloomy affair, the hapless heroine dying from starvation, in the presence of the audience. There is a chance for a death scene more revolting than that enacted by Mi